CITY on a HILL

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—inside—
Latin American Deficit Crisis, p.19
International Women's Week, p. 21

ART BEHIND BARS

see page 24

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

ALIVE AND KICKING: The anti-apartheid movement, contrary to popular belief, still thrives on US campuses. At Smith College in Massachussetts, for example, student protesters on Sunday ended a two-day occupation of a campus administration building after school officials agreed to review Smith's investments in firms doing business with South Africa. Meanwhile, at Rhode Island's Brown University, four students last Thursday began a water-only fast to support disinvestment, and were still fasting as of Tuesday. And at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology and Connecticut's Wesleyan University, students have built mock shantytowns symbolizing the oppression of South Africa's Black majority in attempts to bolster their divestment bids.

SWEET AND SOUR: A new crackdown by the Indian government on international drug trafficking appears to have accomplished little more than to dramatically increase the consumption of opium-derivatives inside the country.

The operation is aimed at the large quantities of heroin, morphine, and opium which wind their way to Indian port cities such as Bombay and Calcutta from poppy fields in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Burma, and Thailand. Normally, the narcotics are shipped from there to Western countries, where they sell for up to 10 times their original value.

But since the crackdown, which Indian drug control agencies initiated last year, many traffickers quickly release their shipments in the port cities, thereby making a profit without having to push their luck through tough cargo checks. With this surge in supply, the consumption of opiates—particularly a form of heroin known as "brown sugar"—has skyrocketed among Indian youth.

A recent report by *Bombay* magazine made what it calls "conservative estimates" of Bombay's heroin consumption: 150,000 addicts live in the city, which has a total population of over 10 million; 300 more people become addicted every day; and five lives are lost each day in "drug deaths." "Brown sugar" is often laced with toxic additives such as rat poison, chalk, dust, or cow dung, reported *Bombay*.

BITING BACK: Government troops in Cairo, Egypt have reportedly consolidated their control over the city after nearly a week of violence and protest. "The situation is completely normal and calm," Information Minister Safwat el-Sherif told the New York *Times*. However, schools and universities still remain closed, many of the city's 12 million residents have yet to return to work, a dawn-to-dusk curfew is still in effect, and army tanks and armored personnel carriers with mounted machine guns are still deployed around the paramilitary camps where the police conscripts are housed.

During the military riots, roughly 100,000 soldiers ravaged Cairo, destroying luxury hotels and burning nightclubs to the ground. The government has reported 36 fatalities since the rioting, but diplomats say the actual toll is far higher and will probably never reach the public. Other reports say that young police recruits turned on their commanding officers, killing some of them.

According to Western diplomats, the uprising was fueled by the squalid living conditions, low pay, and bad treatment so long endured by the conscripts living in the barracks. The police officers earn about $4 a month and reside in tents in camps with limited supplies of running water or electricity. As one Western diplomat told the *Times*, "You don't expect your dog to bite you, but if you treat him badly enough, he will."

TIT FOR TAT: As Soviet officials last month released Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky as part of a carefully-negotiated East-West spy exchange, the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) reported that Soviet Jewish emigration as a whole fell in January for the second consecuative month. Only 79 emigrants registered at a Vienna transit center, the ICM said—almost half the figure for November. But these figures were largely lost in the barrage of publicity surrounding the release of Shcharansky, who was convicted by the USSR as a CIA undercover operative.

PLAYING WITH FIREPOWER: Since December 30, 12 children in Houston, Texas have been shot—six of them fatally—in accidents involving hand guns. The latest fatality involved a 14-year-old who was shot while playing with the weapon with his 16-year-old brother, who himself purchased a handgun "on the streets" to protect his family. Houston police said they can offer no explanation for the rash of accidents other than easy access to guns and poor parent supervision. "It's hard to believe there have been so many," one officer told reporters. "Sometimes these...cases come in spurts...but this is the longest run I can remember."

ODE TO OLOF: Under 30 murders occur each year in Stockholm, Sweden, and no more than five or six of these involve the use of handguns. Most of the city's police officers cannot recall a murder that occured in public. But last Friday, an unknown assailant shot and killed Prime Minister Olof Palme as he and his wife were walking home from a movie. The assassin, whose motives remain a matter of only unsupportable speculation, escaped on foot through the city's streets.

Palme, who served as Prime Minister for 15 years and Sweden's dominant political figure for even longer, was well known for his progressive, often strongly anti-US foreign policy stances. These included opposition to US involvement in Vietnam, opposition to Danish and Norwegian membership in NATO, and recognition of Yassir Arafat and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Within Sweden, he was known for his staunch commitment to the development of the welfare state in spite of recessionary pressures. He was also known for his controversial backing of a trade union drive to divert a percentage of corporate profits into union-controlled trust funds that would enable workers to buy shares in their companies.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIR: The US Army Audit Agency disclosed recently that US army units stationed in Western Europe have been hosting expensive private parties using funds intended for community relations. The money is supposed to be used to "foster mutual acceptance, respect and cooperation" between US soldiers and European host nations, an army spokesperson said. One brigadier general reportedly threw a "holiday reception" costing upwards of $2000 at, of all places, the finance and accounting office for the Corps VII in Stuttgart, West Germany.

CULINARY CUTTHROAT: New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange has accused the French government of blocking food imports from New Zealand to gain the release of two French secret service agents jailed in connection with the sinking of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*. Lange, who made his accusations in an interview with *Le Monde* last week, called the action a "very strange way of trying to obtain the liberty of two guilty people." French authorities have allegedly been turning away shipments of New Zealand meat, fruit, and fish—which total about $214 million annually—by denying import licenses and arbitrarily classifying the imports as "incorrectly labelled." French authorites declined to comment on the accusations.

The two French agents have each been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter in last July's sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior* in New Zealand's Auckland harbor.

GIVING UP THE LAND DOWN UNDER: Queen Elizabeth II this week finally severed Australia's last constitutional links with Britain, its longtime colonial ruler. The queen, on a visit to Australia, signed the Australia Act of 1986, which abolishes the nation's judicial appeal to Britain's Privy Council and ends various Parliamentary controls over Australian state law. Australia remains a member of the British Commonwealth.

WHAT'S *news*

Just the Facts Ma'am 5
Seasoned journalist Kate Coleman doesn't believe in cutting her subjects any slack.

Squirming in Ecstasy 7
Students M, D, M, and A share some recent experiences.

Trial of Errors 8
Peggy Hutchinson, defendant in the sanctuary trial in Tucson, came to Santa Cruz this week to make clear that it is actually the US government that is on trial.

This Land is Your Land 9
Many Santa Cruzans have resolved to declare the city a sanctuary for Central American refugees within the month.

With Enough Tennies 11
The Great Peace March began this week in Los Angeles, rifts between its organizers and other national peace organizations.

Simon Says No 18
A group of local women present plays to school children designed to empower them in the face of dangerous situations.

Debt versus Development 19
Latin American leaders faced with politically and economically ruinous deficits, are beginning to reject the terms of debt repayment imposed on them by international lenders.

Armagh's Armageddon 22
The battle to close the controversial Northern Irish women's prison is over, but controversy still surrounds the past and present treatment of Republican women prisoners.

Record Roundup 26
"It's got a good beat..." But can you dance to it? Our bevy of reviewers takes a listen to some of the latest.

Anti-Abortion Protest

Sidewalk Politics

by Robyn Leff

"SELF-DETERMINATION for women," a man in a sports car yelled at top-volume as he drove past the Planned Parenthood clinic on Laurel Street. It was a lazy Santa Cruz Saturday morning—so early that the mall shops were yet to open—and the man was responding to a diverse group of men, women, and children marching in front of the clinic. Carrying signs bearing anti-abortion slogans, black balloons, and passing blue and pink balloons respectively emblazoned with the words "It's a boy" or "It's a girl" amongst themselves, the marchers mulled about peacefully in front of the closed clinic most of the morning and early afternoon.

The protest was organized by a local religious political organization called the Christian Action Council (CAC). CAC called for Saturday's protest—rallying together myriad church groups and other anti-abortion organizations—to protest Planned Parenthood's recent announcement that it will begin offering first trimester abortions at its Laurel Street clinic. Previously, the clinic referred patients who chose abortion to alternative clinics or doctors in the area because they did not have the surgical facilities. But during the past few months Planned Parenthood has completely remodelled and added space for surgical offices and a recovery room. The clinic plans to start offering abortion services next month.

Many of the protesters thought mistakenly that Planned Parenthood had already begun giving abortions or was beginning them on Saturday. In fact, the clinic is closed on Saturdays. Despite the lack of traffic going in and out of the clinic, protesters maintained a near constant dialogue with people walking past. By mid-afternoon interested observers swelled the crowds.

CAC president and protest organizer Edith Manchester instructed protesters not to provoke any violent exchanges. Hand-outs to protesters specifically warned them not to engage in arguments, not to force literature on people, not to obstruct anyone, and not to respond to harassment. Participants followed these guidelines strictly. Inevitable shouting matches with passers-by sporadically arose, but overall, the protest was calm and subdued.

"We're just out here expressing our opinion," one protester explained, adding that he had no interest in obstructing anyone who wished to use the clinic. "I'm speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves," another man said. "We've got this abortion clinic here right next to a liquor store and just anyone can walk in and get one [an abortion]...it's a sin," he said.

The protesters attempted to use a personal approach to spark a catalyst for further discussion on the issue. Men and women—many of whom were toting young children—explained to the curious and the angry their most personal experiences with abortion and the importance of their religious beliefs and family lives to their stance on the issue. "What do you think about the issue?" protesters asked those who requested information and enthusiastically debated with them when they did not share the CAC view.

Manchester, who spoke with an energetic and commanding style, explained that she did not think protests and marches with sign-carrying masses would help to change pregnant women's minds about abortions. Manchester said that CAC uses "sidewalk counseling" outside clinics—a one-on-one approach attempting to convince potential abortion recipients to turn to "alternative solutions." But Manchester said she does believe that marches and protests can sway public opinion and influence the ultimate direction of the clinic. CAC plans to continue protesting on Saturdays as long as the abortion services continue. The group chose Saturdays, despite the clinic being closed, because many protesters work on weekdays, according to Manchester.

Although Saturday's protest was quiet and small, Planned Parenthood's administrators are prepared to control the potentially violent protests that have plagued family planning and abortion services around the country. This week marks the first time the seven-year-old Laurel Street clinic has been picketed, but Executive Director Michael Hall said he realizes a whole new era in the clinic's history is about to begin.

"It's a legal service," Hall said of abortion, explaining that the Planned Parenthood Board of Directors decided to offer abortion in an effort to become a more comprehensive reproductive health care center. The clinic also plans in the same spirit to offer vasectomies and an infertility clinic. "It's a public health question. It's a needed service we want to provide. But we are concerned about violence and harassments—not only of our staff but especially of our clients," he said.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

A member of the crowd gathered in front of Planned Parenthood on Saturday.

Planned Parenthood has taken cautious security measures to prevent attacks on patients. The organization has developed a bomb-threat protocol, a patient escort system, and beefed up the building's security system. Hall also stressed that the clinic has taken special pains to create a warm and unintimidating atmosphere, safe from outside protests. "This service, which is very sensitive, must be administered in a very sensitive way," Hall explained. He said he believes that the clinic will—by necessity—offer excellent health care, especially "because of the scrutiny we're under."

Hall is much more concerned with providing quality health care than he is with countering protests. "We certainly recognize everyone's right to express their opinion," he said of the CAC protest. But Hall and other Planned Parenthood administrators have agreed that unless the protest harms the clinic it is best ignored. "I don't think there's anything to be gained by turning up the volume," Hall said of tense discourse in the community.

One aspect of Saturday's protest that Planned Parenthood administrators are particularly concerned about is what Hall called the "claim for spiritual superiority." Hall explained that many Planned Parenthood staff and support are strongly religious.

Indeed, the protest had an unabashedly religious overtone. Most of the sandwich-board signs contained the words "Bible" or "God." Another popular word printed on signs and heard in conversations was "holocaust." Many protesters likened abortion to the eradication of "unwanted elements"—like Jews in Nazi Germany—from society. Rabbi Rick Litvak, a member of the Planned Parenthood Board of Directors, found this view inappropriate. "I appreciate [CAC's] sensitivity to the holocaust. However, it is a mistaken lesson from that tragedy that they draw," Litvak said. He believes that the most important lesson to be extracted from the holocaust is that it "is dangerous when anyone claims to have a moral superiority." "The holocaust resulted from the forced imposition through threat, intimidation and violence of one view of society," he added.

For Litvak this is the central issue in the abortion conflict. "The Board of Directors is not, as a group, in favor of abortion," he pointed out. "We are in favor of individuals' rights to make informed, ethical, personal decisions about this issue and to provide the resources for them to make and implement these decisions."

Manchester and the CAC do not believe that implementation of these decisions should be legally sanctioned. And while the CAC does not intend to stop the abortion clinic from operating while it remains legal, it plans to be a continuous presence making its dissent and decisiveness clear to all who pass the clinic and use or even contemplate the difficult procedures that take place within.

CAMPUS *clips*

Burning Down the House

One building was destroyed and another nearby structure damaged on Friday when a fire broke out at the Crown-Merrill Student Housing construction site. The blaze began at 1:01pm, as sparks from a worker's soldering iron ignited a sheet of tar paper. No one was injured by the fire.

UCSC Fire Chief Joe Fuentes said campus and city fire departments had the fire under control within 20 minutes, but by that time the damage had already been done. A group of carpenters, including the worker who accidently started the blaze, went after the flames with a fire extinguisher, but the fire quickly spread and became too hot to handle.

Don Van Den Berg, Crown College bursar, estimated the damage costs at "a few hundred thousand dollars." The monetary loss will be covered by the Turnkey Designers and Contractors company insurance, the project's builders. The University has no financial responsibility in the matter, Van Den Berg noted.

Right now, the University's big problem is the completion of the housing project, scheduled to open to students next fall. According to Van Den Berg, if contractors cannot complete the destroyed structure by fall quarter, the administration will ask students in the other apartments to make room for an extra student who could stay anywhere between a week and a month. According to Van Den Berg, prospective residents will be told "If you're not prepared to take in an extra student, then don't move in."

What could have been a disastrous situation for the campus will probably turn out to be little more than a minor setback. For the Turnkey company, however, the outlook appears more bleak. The contractors, who have already been slowed down by a labor dispute at UCSC, must now speed up their work in order to complete the project on time.

For Your Information...

If you're *real* observant, you may notice some changes in the new course enrollment form (CEF). On next quarter's CEF, for example, students will record a five-digit "call number" rather than the old four-digit schedule number. Further instructions appear in the schedule and on the form itself. These and other changes are part of a new Student Information System (SIS) designed to streamline administrative processes. In short, this could mean more efficient times are ahead.

Financial aid applications for the 1986-87 school year will now be processed on the new system, which will permit on-line access to the financial aid network and immediate updating of student data. This translates into fast and accurate information for students. Now, advisers can see instant results when processing a student's award or revision request, and financial aid funds can be directly credited to a student's University account.

According to Ellen Farmer, communications liaison for the new system, the campus will undergo an "adjustment period" while the system gets set up. This means, among other things, that students will not receive financial aid follow-up letters every three weeks as they have in the past. Furthermore, because of software modifications, students' questions about the status of their files will not be answered until April 1. However, said Farmer, "once the system is in place you will have an easier time dealing with the business side of student life."

To Be a Slug or to Be Slugged

With chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's recent removal of two key issues from the spring ballot, some students may be tempted to place a "Beware of Chancellor Bob" sign at the base of campus. The chancellor unilaterally cut from the ballot two measures that dealt with the "Big Top" proposal and the debate over the banana slug or sea lion as UCSC's mascot.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

"Building 8" was gutted in a fire at the Crown-Merrill student housing complex on Friday.

Photo by CHRIS CHANG

Firefighters put the blaze under control within 20 minutes.

In spring of 1981, Sinsheimer declared the sea lion the "official" UCSC mascot. In doing so, however, he ignored an informal poll taken at the time, which indicated a majority of students favored the banana slug. According to Sinsheimer, the rationale for this decision was his personal feeling that athletes preferred the more serious sounding sea lion as the symbol of Santa Cruz sports.

This year, the Student Union Assembly (SUA) planned to put the issue before the students on the spring ballot. But the chancellor promptly removed it from consideration, contending that the decision to keep the sea lion had already been made.

Sinsheimer also denied students the opportunity to voice their views on the Big Top proposal. While the Big Top would serve numerous physical education department needs, the building lacks restrooms and a heating system, and would be an eyesore. The $1.14 million project is also the only non-student-initiated proposal included in the Student Life Referendum that students approved last spring.

The SUA is now urging the various college student councils to place the issues on their college ballots—the same ones that elect SUA representatives. These mini-elections, however, lack the same impact as a campus-wide vote.

"He's playing king," said SUA member Haley Mack of Sinsheimer's decisions. "He's taking away the student voice."

Livermore Nevermore

According to UCSC sociology professor Dane Archer, "The University of California *is* the American nuclear arsenal." Archer has long been a vehemate advocate of UC severance from the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore weapons laboratories. He will participate in a debate on Monday, March 10 at 6:30pm in the Stevenson Dining Hall over whether the university should dissolve its longstanding agreement to manage those labs. Archer will face off against James S. Kahn, Associate Director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Since the end of World War II, the university has managed the labs, which are the birthplace of every nuclear weapon in the US arsenal. "The University of California is the only university in the free world that is intimately involved in the design and production of nuclear weapons," said Archer. "They pretend to be science laboratories but they are really only weapons contractors."

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UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH FUNDING FOR 1986 - 87

The President's Undergraduate Fellowship program* is designed to help undergraduates who are pursuing original research during the Summer 1986 and or academic year 1986 - 87. Students must plan to be registered during the 1986 - 87 academic year. Applications are now available in your college office and are due back in your college office *by May 9, 1986.

Journalist Kate Coleman

Just the Facts Ma'am

by Darrell Satzman

Photos by CON HALLINAN

'I say get'em, get'em, get'em every time, and let the chips fall where they may.'
—Kate Coleman

KATE COLEMAN HAS been around. From student activist in the Free Speech Movement to winner of the 1984 Santa Rosa Triathalon, the self described "Berkeley feminist-lefty" has also made a name for herself as first-rate journalist. Next quarter, she will bring her varied talents to UCSC.

Coleman—whose mod haircut and space-age sunglasses remotely hint at her roots as a 1960s radical—will teach a course on magazine writing that is bound to reflect on her wide range of experiences as a journalist whose career is still in full swing.

Coleman's work as a freelance journalist has led her to such diverse assignments as a profile on Miss America (her "ideological opposite") to an investigative piece about ex-National Organization of Women (NOW) leader and accused murderer Ginny Foat.

"I've done everything," said Coleman. "I've written reviews, profiles, columns—it's something born out of necessity. I couldn't get a job, so I had to write anything I could get my hands on."

A brief stint as a reporter for *Newsweek* afforded Coleman her first big break as a journalist. Ironically, a bitter story she later wrote describing her three years as a *Newsweek* employee was responsible for her later success. Fresh out of the Berkeley protest movement, Coleman arrived at *Newsweek* in 1966 as a "flower child," working for a magazine that supported US intervention in the Vietnam War.

My friends thought I was selling out," said Coleman. "But *Newsweek* was glad to have me. I brought them something they couldn't get: a first-hand look into the hippie culture. They were much hipper during the period I was there than *Time* magazine, which had only nice little Ivy League boys."

Coleman makes no attempt to feign modesty about her contribution to *Newsweek's* conscience. She once greeted presidential-hopeful Hubert Humphrey, who was visiting the magazine, by refusing to accept his hand and declaring directly into his astonished face, "Mr. Humphrey, you are a war criminal and a murderer."

According to Coleman, *Newsweek's* shameless discrimination against women and the vicious inaccuracies involved in its coverage of the anti-war movement drove her to quit and leave the country for a year in order to "regain my sanity." Coleman said that although *Newsweek* taught her how to be a reporter, her career suffered as a result of her job there. "I began to internalize the discrimination. I was getting the feeling that I couldn't write. After I wrote my article about *Newsweek*, I ran into an editor in the hall there and he said 'Why didn't you tell us you could write?' I wanted to kick him," she said, laughing.

Contrary to her friends' fears, Coleman has not sold out. Instead, she has discovered that she can stay in touch with her ideals through her writing. "I became a student activist because I thought my government lied. They said 'free and equal' and it was obvious that women and minorities were neither of those things. You take your idealism seriously in your youth. You see lies or what you perceive as lies, and you can't live with it. It radicalizes you. I think it's natural to see journalism as the enlightenment and the truth, and I was attracted to it."

Coleman remains attached to the egalitarian ideals of her college days but has parted company with many of the current ideals of leftist politics. "There are a lot of lefty groups who don't tell the truth or who bend the truth, thinking the end justifies the means," said Coleman. "As a journalist I have no toleration for that."

"I want to know—no matter what the consequences are," she continued. "I think that there are political truths that should be talked about. That doesn't mean that you say President Reagan is this or that and that you don't report that his new arms deal is bullshit when you know that it is. You have a right to call it for what it is, an obligation beyond reporting that President Reagan said it. If a public official is a hypocrite, the public has a right to know. I say get 'em, get 'em, get 'em every time, and let the chips fall where they may."

Out of all the things that Coleman is excited about right now—and she is an extremely enthusiastic person—her recent emergence as a middle-aged athlete has given her the most enjoyment. Describing herself as a "born-again jock" since she quit smoking four years ago at the age of 39, Coleman speaks proudly of her recent athletic accomplishments. Since her physical awakening, she has participated in four triathalons, racking up a victory in the Santa Rosa Triathalon in 1984. And, as if this wasn't enough physical self-abuse for any one person, she is a member of the Dolphin Club, known for its winter plunges into the San Francisco Bay. She smiles the smile of someone who knows what its is like to be a human ice cube as she describes a recent swim in 46-degree waters. "To know that I am more than 40 years old and that I can do that is a great freedom for me. It is a savage joy."

Coleman's class, like her own journalism, will combine an assortment of projects that include writing columns, reviews, humor, and features. Her main objective, she said, is to develop her students to be "solid writers" by introducing them to a variety of different styles. The class, Magazine Writing, Humanities 166E, will remain small—between 15 and 20 people—so that Coleman will be able to concentrate on her students' writing on a personal basis.

Coleman's class at UCSC will be her first official teaching job, but she has been a guest lecturer at UCSC and at other schools in the past. For Coleman, though, teaching is simply a new medium with which to work at her trade. In the past she has worked in both television and radio. As she put it, "Basically I'm a very versitile person. I think once you learn certain principles and once you learn certain approaches and styles, you can take them anywhere."

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Alvin Poussaint

On Racism's Roots

by Kim Russell

"RACISM IS INGRAINed in the very fabric of America's culture. To understand why it exists, we need to examine what we ordinarily do," said Alvin Poussaint, Assistant Dean of Student Affairs at Harvard Medical School and UCSC guest speaker at a lecture commemorating Black History Month.

Poussaint is a psychiatrist who has lectured extensively on the cultural roots of racism and the effects of racist institutions, and is now a script consultant for *The Cosby Show*, a television program that aims to portray positive images of Blacks. On February 27, he spoke to a packed Kresge Town Hall audience about norms in the United States and their effects on the socialization of racial groups.

He began his talk by citing a recent headline in the New York *Times* which reads, "Uncle Sam—Indian Giver," explaining that "It slipped through several editors and made its way to the paper because it is normative behavior to treat Native Americans in that way." He equated the slur with such racist comments as "work like a nigger" and "Jew in town."

Poussaint demonstrated how routinely used words, songs, and phrases contribute to the oppression of racial groups. "I have some nephews that go to day care, and when they come home, they play 'Indian,' " he remarked. "Now what *is* playing Indian? You don't play *Irish*. You don't play *Italian*."

According to Poussaint, children establish a framework for prejudice at an early age by playing games that reinforce stereotypes. "The parents don't know what they're doing to their children," he said, "because it is an accepted norm."

Poussaint also pointed out that the legal categorization of race in America perpetuates racial discrimination. "Americans with any percentage [1/32] of Black blood are considered Black," said Poussaint. "Why is that? I mean, Black blood must be awfully strong," he joked. "Black people didn't make up that definition of race," he continued. "That definition means whiteness is pure and Blackness is tainted."

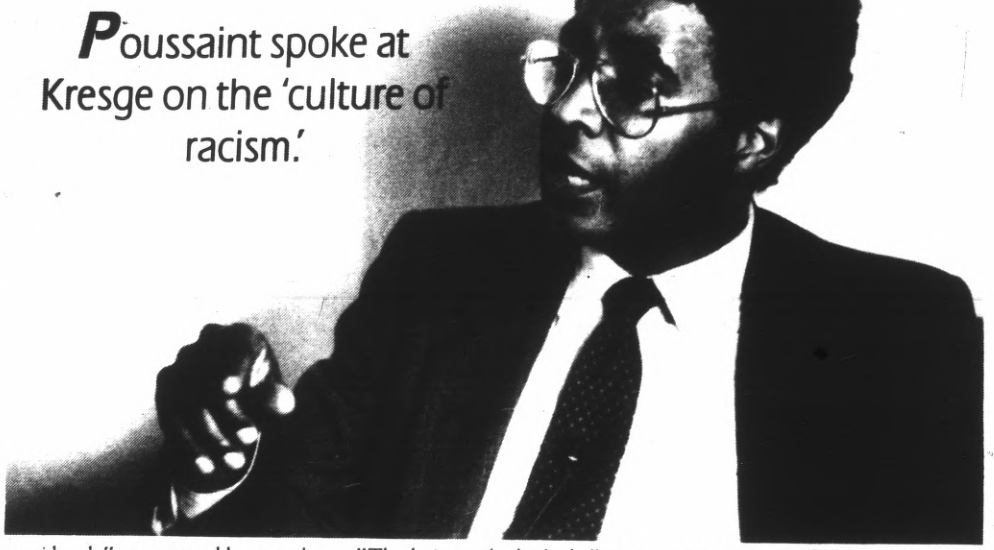
Blacks are relegated to the lower caste of society by these racial guidelines, said Poussaint, which he said are set up by whites to make one race superior. For example, Poussaint asserted that IQ tests falsely indicate the intellectual superiority of whites over Blacks because they reflect the values of the people who design them—whites.

When Jesse Jackson, leader of the Rainbow Coalition and People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), ran for the presidential candidacy in 1984, these racist norms were brought to the surface via North American television and media, said Poussaint. He pointed out that Jackson was referred to during the election as the "Black Candidate," thus limiting his ability to get votes by implying that he was only concerned about issues that affect Blacks and that he only thought in a "Black way."

The Cosby Show, said Poussaint, is always confronted with questions of its "Blackness." The show is set in a middle- to upper-middle-class home with a "stable family atmosphere." Both parents are working professionals—a doctor and a lawyer— and the four children appear well adjusted, having problems with things that many middle-class children in the US experience—girlfriends, boyfriends, sports, peer pressure, and the like. Poussaint claims that the show is criticized as being unrealistic because of the image of the Black community in the US as a ghetto.

The show, which ranks as one of the most popular in the nation, was originally turned down by NBC because, Poussaint claimed, it was considered "not acceptable enough for whites." Poussaint questioned the origin of the media's notion of Blacks and recalled Cosby's frustration when the two of them appeared on the Donahue Show, where they were queried on their program's "Blackness," instead of its content. Cosby jokingly asked the silver-haired Donahue "if he knew all the people with gray hair and everything there is to know about people with gray hair." The incident illustrated common assumptions about the similarities of all Blacks.

Poussaint claimed Blacks are continually conditioned by the media and are socially indoctrinated to "believe they are good at some things and not others. Stereotypes take on a genetic flavor in the culture," he said. For example, the common notion that Blacks "have rhythm" suggests that they can only sing and dance, and in sports, Blacks were historically excluded, until they broke the color barrier, when it was suggested that they could play better because of genetic reasons. "There are coaches looking for basketball players in Africa right now," he added. "Why don't they go to Sweden? Because they feel it has something to do with genes."



Poussaint spoke at Kresge on the 'culture of racism.'

"The desire to play basketball is not in the genes. It's what is on the agenda," said Poussaint. "If studying were on Black childrens' agenda in Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia, instead of practicing basketball, then they would do well in academia." He referred to a study that indicated Asian-American students spend twice as much time studying as the "average American" student. "It is on the Asian-American students' agenda to study," he added. "It is not genetic."

At the university level Black students are underrepresented, and Black students who do poorly in classes, said Poussaint, attribute their lack of success to an innate sense of inferiority. Instead of looking at failure as a lack of effort, he said, they feel "suspect." They feel they are seen as dumb by white students and faculty. Poussaint attributed this to a long history of race relations in the US that has nurtured an unwelcoming environment for all racial minorities. "Students of color feel that when they do poorly, it is because they do not have the ability, and therefore they can stop trying and just get by long enough to receive a degree," he said.

Students of color deal with stress they are unable to pinpoint, said Poussaint. Many of their anxieties are associated with the term minority, which implies weak, recipient, victim, and powerless. Minorities get accustumed to non-acceptance, he said.

Poussaint asserted that minorities' awareness that they do not control the economy, lack jobs, and are not in charge politically, deeply affects their psyche. In dealing with the tentacles of racism in US society, said Poussaint, "Blacks on white campuses, as well as other minorities, should organize for strength and mobilize for action to deal with stress."

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MDMA

Squirming in Ecstasy

by Michael Miovic

ONE NIGHT LAST QUARTER Student M was innocently doing his homework in the Stevenson Library when he happened to look out the window and behold a group of about 20 students innocently squirming together in the lower Stevenson quad. Student M innocently continued to watch this spectacle, while the squirmers innocently continued to squirm together for more than half an hour. Observers and participants alike were much satisfied with the event.

"It was neat," said Student M.

"But is wasn't anything sexual," qualified Student D, who happened to be doing the innocent squirming.

"They were all hugging and touching each other," recalled Student M in amazement. "It just, like, makes you really sensitive to epidermis," explained Student A, who was also taking part in the innocent squirming. "All you want to do is touch each other's epidermis."

Yes, this did really happen, and these are *real* students speaking. And no, this is not an example of what narrative evaluations do to the students' intellectual capacities. What we are talking about here is the drug MDMA (3,4, methylenedioxymethamphetamine)—or Ecstasy, as it is more commonly called.

During the last year, MDMA has garnered national media attention as the drug that LSD should have been. Although there is as yet no research concerning possible adverse long-term effects of MDMA, enthusiastic users already know about the drug's immediate effects: it induces euphoria, breaks down psychological and social barriers, heightens physical sensation, increases emotional receptivity, and generally fosters a sense of rapport between people. Unlike psychedelics, however, MDMA is not hallucinogenic, nor does it seem to interfere with normal thinking and functioning. So it's reputed to offer everything one could want from a drug, and less. And now the ultimate touchy-feely drug has come to what is oft-touted as the nation's last sanctuary of touchy-feeliness.

"I'd say MDMA has become the most popular drug on campus since the end of last year," reported Student X. "Now there are at least eight people I've heard of who are supplying MDMA on campus." MDMA sells for about $7-15 per hit these days—a hit is about 125 milligrams—and is usually in the form of a white powder taken mixed with juice or water, though it also comes in capsule form. MDMA is very easy to synthesize—any chemistry major could do it—and rumor has it that some MDMA may even be manufactured in town. Apparently the preferred mode of experiencing MDMA is with friends, in large or small groups, and a lot of hugging and touching goes on.

Surprisingly perhaps, these group encounters do not devolve (or evolve, depending on your point of view) into wild orgies. All sources reported that MDMA did not inflame their sexual temperaments. So much for the myth that it is an aphrodisiac.

There seem to be two general schools of thought regarding the use of MDMA. Recreational users turn to the drug for fun—much as you would jog, play poker, have a dinner party, or go camping in your recreational vehicle. Personal-growth users, on the other hand, use MDMA as a tool for personal insight.

The recreational types said mainly that MDMA is "fun," and that it's not as strong as MDA. They describe MDMA as being more "cool" and mental, as compared to the hot, speedy, and bodyrocking MDA. One student even went so far as to say that "MDMA is a waste of time when you compare it to drugs like LSD and MDA...It's reputation is overblown. I find that it doesn't lead anyone to do things they couldn't do without the drug if they wanted to."

Another recreational type added that "the first time you take it, you have stars in your eyes. All you have to do is take the drug and sit back and let the drug take you. But later, after you've taken it 4 or 5 times, you have to get psyched up for it to have any real effect."

Personal-growth types, however, are a little more nurturant of their practices. "I don't like those party scenes," said Student T. "There are lots of phony people around who are trying to fake an experience because they've heard MDMA is the 'Love Drug.' " She prefers to take it only with a few close friends, to enhance communication.

Student C thinks likewise. He first took MDMA a few weeks ago when he was having trouble getting along with a friend. And the cure worked: they were able to work out their differences.

"Instead of always blocking and analyzing what someone is saying to you," he explained, "when you're on MDMA you have a much better communication process. You open up and understand things more clearly." "I know that sounds really hokey to someone who hasn't done MDMA," he added, "but it's really true."

Both recreational and personal-growth types reported no real "bad trips," though a few users reported instances in which they felt no effect. Of the few MDMA experiences that could be ranked as "depressing," all occured when the person taking the drug was either alone, in bad company, or was in a bad mood to begin with. So, as with so many other drugs, the MDMA high all depends upon who you take it with, and how you feel when you take it.

Few after and side-effects were reported. One student mentioned occasional alcohol-like hangovers, though he attributed these to impure MDMA. Another student said he felt slightly anxious and unsettled for about one week after the fifth time he took MDMA, but said it could have been from something else. On the whole, however, most users said that not only are after-effects minimal, but in some cases the euphoria or insight of the high lingered with them for days.

Unfortunately, there is little scientific information available about the effects of MDMA. Although some psychiatrists and therapists have been giving the drug to patients to aid doctor-patient rapport since the 1970s, little research has been done on MDMA. One psychiatrist who has done a few of the published studies on the drug, reported that the benefits of MDMA include euphoria, increased energy, greater self-esteem, and less use of alcohol and other drugs.

Sculpture by JEAN-BABTISTE CARPEAUX

MDMA is reputed to offer everything one could want from a drug, and less.

However, MDMA is chemically quite similar to MDA and other methamphetamines, which are known to damage brain cells containing the neurotransmitters, serotonin and dopamine. Serotonin is involved in regulating sleep, sexual behavior, mood, aggression and sensitivity to pain, while dopamine is involved in initiating movement. Research shows that even a single dose of MDA seriously depletes serotonin levels for at least two weeks, and methamphetamines cause the degeneration of dopamine. Whether MDMA has these same effects has not been determined.

At any rate, when the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) got wind of the fact that MDMA had hit the streets, it immediately put a one-year moratorium on the drug. Until this coming June, then, MDMA will be classified as a Schedule I illegal substance, along with other drugs such as heroin, LSD, and MDA. These substances are declared by the DEA to have no accepted medical use, and a high potential for abuse. Naturally, some therapists don't agree that MDMA has no medical use, while users among the public don't agree that pleasure implies abuse.

But the question of abuse really revolves around over-use. Everyone knows that too much of anything can be harmful, and MDMA is no exception. In the Haight-Ashbury, for instance, de-tox clinics have reported cases of people taking 10-15 doses of MDMA in one day. And right here in Santa Cruz one student reported seeing friends ingest five doses in one sitting—and with unpleasurable results.

UCSC Drug and Alcohol Counselor Ray Launier said he's seen three students this year come in with complaints about MDMA after-effects. Consequently he has initiated a survey of student experiences and attitudes related to MDMA. Although only Porter and Kresge colleges have been polled to date, Launier said that so far, the findings reveal very few reported side-effects. Launier cautioned that conclusions should not be drawn too swiftly. Comparing the enamored reports of the therapeutic and insight-bestowing qualities of MDMA to similar reports about cocaine and LSD when those drugs first appeared, Launier said, "We've seen this situation again and again: initially we hear nothing but positive reports, and then later we find out about harmful side-effects."

Sanctuary Defendant Speaks

Trial of Errors

by Wendy Schnelker

WHILE THE REAGAN administration has stepped up its campaign to aid the Nicaraguan contras trying to overthrow their government, Reagan's attack on domestic critics of his Central American policy is well under way. The trial of 11 sanctuary movement members indicted last year for harboring refugees fleeing war and violence in El Salvador and Guatemala is now in its fourth month in Tucson, Arizona. Defendants include two Catholic priests, a Presbyterian pastor, three nuns and other religious and lay people. They are charged with 58 counts of conspiracy, sheltering, transporting and protecting "illegal aliens" and face up to five years in jail for each charge.

This case appears to exemplify government persecution in that the presiding judge claims that it is only an "alien-smuggling" trial and has refused arguments for the defense based on international human rights laws or religious motivations. The indictment, however, came as a result of a 10-month undercover investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) called Operation Sojourner, which included paid government informants. Washington INS officials initiated the operation—in which church services and meetings were infiltrated, phones tapped, and offices broken into. Top officials in the Attorney General's office and the INS approved the operation, according to Operation Sojourner director James Rayburn. He also admitted the sanctuary movement wasn't transporting enough undocumented immigrants to warrant a full-scale investigation.

"This is the first time the US government has decided what is religious and what is criminal," declared Peggy Hutchinson, one of the defendants who characterized the trial as "a tragedy and a comedy." Hutchinson spoke before a crowd of about 200 Sunday night at the First Congregational Church in Santa Cruz. Her talk was part of the series of dialogues during the Lent period sponsored by a local ecumenical group, Peacemakers.

Hutchinson is director of the Board of Ministries of her Methodist Church in Tucson, and originally got involved in the sanctuary movement after meeting with refugees at detention centers and helping them seek asylum. She said she heard many refugees' stories about mistreatment by the INS—such as inhumane conditions at the holding centers, abuse, and forced deportations. She also saw people's scars from torture and napalm. "When I saw we were violating our own laws, both US and international," Hutchinson said, "I was called to get involved on a deeper level to try to uphold laws that we as a nation weren't."

The sanctuary movement is geared toward providing safe havens for people fleeing their homeland in Central America due to fear of politically motivated persecution. It now numbers 200 churches and synagogues across the country, including the Friends' Meeting (Quakers) in Santa Cruz.

Members of the sanctuary movement contend that they are not breaking the law but that the US government is failing to abide by the 1980 Refugee Act, the United Nations High Commission on Refugee Protocol, and the Geneva Convention, which provide refuge for people fleeing their homelands due to fear of persecution. They hold that providing sanctuary is a historical, sacred biblical tradition. And their actions, in the spirit of that tradition, have led them into direct conflict with the Reagan administration which claims that Guatemalans and Salvadorans are not political refugees, but have come to the US only for economic reasons—in spite of the scars from persecution many Central American refugees bear.

According to Hutchinson, the sanctuary arrests last year coincided loosely with increased US involvement in Central America, including Operation Phoenix, a "pacification" program. Hutchinson said that at this point 25,000 pounds of bombs have been dropped on innocent civilians, burning homes and fields, a practice that "is paid for and sponsored by the US government."

Since the arrests, however, the sanctuary movement has been "reborn" and has even grown. Hutchinson said "hundreds of thousands of people are involved now since the indictments" and there are now 17 declared sanctuary cities nationwide. Two hundred eighty churches are public sanctuaries. In addition, because of the Operation Sojourner infiltrations, several congregations have filed a suit against the US government, Department of Justice and the INS for violating their First Amendment rights of freedom of religion by infiltrating their churches.

Hutchinson, who faces six charges and a maximum of 30 years in prison, said she doesn't want to be seen as a martyr, but also said, "I wouldn't do anything differently. I won't stop walking through the desert with refugees into the US, and I won't stop speaking out."

AS HUTCHINSON SPOKE about her trial proceedings she raised questions about the degree of justice that would result. For example, midway through the trial the defense discovered that US District Judge Earl Carroll owns stock in a telecommunications company—Phelps Dodge—which owns a manufacturing plant in El Salvador and is said to have close ties with the Salvadoran government. One of the unindicted co-conspirators, refugee Lucio Chavez, was tortured and fled El Salvador because he was a union organizer at the Phelps Dodge plant. The defense filed a motion to disqualify Judge Carroll on the basis of a possible conflict of interest and because of biased and prejudicial remarks he made during the proceedings, but the motion was denied by another judge—who also had business and family connections with the company.

According to Hutchinson, the tactics of the chief prosecutor, Donald Reno—who has the burden of proving that the sanctuary workers are guilty—were also deplorable. For instance, Reno objected to sections of the refugees' testimony he didn't want on record before it was translated into English for the jury, and he routinely harassed and intimidated witnesses. For example, she said one refugee from Guatemala was so pressured by Reno that she started crying and hyperventilating and paramedics were called; they were also called the previous day to rescue a refugee child who passed out.

According to Hutchinson, the restrictions imposed by the judge create a moral dilemma for the defendants about whether to testify. They

continued on page 10

Sanctuary defendant Peggy Hutchinson.

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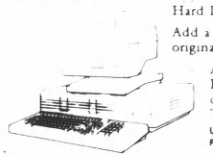

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Sanctuary Resolution

This Land is Your Land

by Liz Kadetsky

FIVE YEARS AGO, GUATEmalan security officials gave Marcos Mejia (not his real name) good reason to run from his country. Officers abducted, beat and tortured Mejia—a leader in his trade union—releasing him with an ultimatum: leave the country or be killed. Today, Mejia lives in Santa Cruz, leading the secretive life of an undocumented immigrant. He continues to run.

Mejia's story, and thousands like it, have sparked local controversy over Santa Cruz residents' responsibility for Guatemalan and Salvadoran refugees. While officials in the Reagan administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) largely refuse to grant political asylum to Guatemalans and Salvadorans, many Santa Cruz grass-roots and church organizations are working to declare the city of Santa Cruz a sanctuary for displaced refugees.

Santa Cruz's Central Coast Sanctuary (CCS)—the political and religious coalition working to secure local refugee rights—is currently working on the resolution, to be presented to the city council March 25. It is modeled after resolutions already approved in 14 US cities—including New York, San Francisco, West Hollywood, St. Paul, and Chicago—and it is regarded as a symbolic renunciation of current US refugee policy.

The resolution states that "employees of the city of Santa Cruz would not voluntarily cooperate with the INS," in arresting and tracking down "allegedly illegal Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees." If passed, the resolution would also guarantee the confidentiality of refugees' names once given at public agencies, and it would, to some degree, prevent cooperation between the Santa Cruz Police Department and INS officials.

But, according to city councilmember and sanctuary supporter Mardi Wormhoudt, the INS would still have the legal right to operate in this city, and the federal agency can legally insist that the city police department work with it. "We could not ask our police department to violate federal law," she said.

Nevertheless, sanctuary activists maintain that, because of popular support for refugees and illegal aliens, INS officials are not and will not be active in the Santa Cruz area. CCS member Amber Coverdale-Sumrall said, "The INS can do whatever it wants, but not without risking a lot of bad publicity. And really, it doesn't want to stir things up."

Coverdale-Sumrall's stand may be justified by the INS itself. Although sanctuary resolutions carry little legal clout, the INS vehemently opposes their passage. Presidential appointee Howard Ezell, Western regional director of the INS, is one of the more outspoken opponents. Ezell, who threatened to urge the federal government to cut economic aid to Los Angeles when its city council declared it a sanctuary, told The Associated Press that sanctuary resolutions are feared to attract "aliens" to the US.

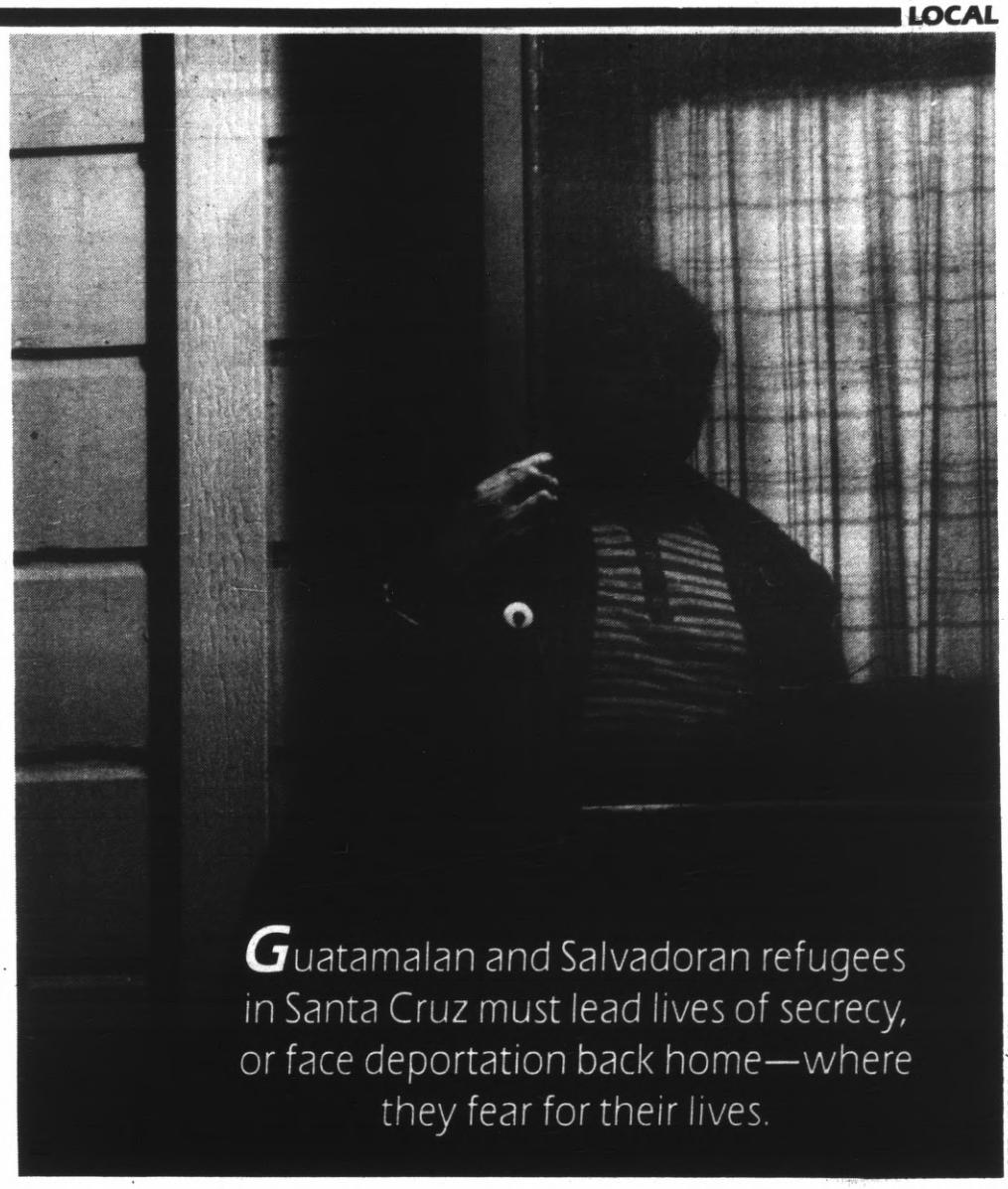
Conservative city councilmember Katy Sears-Williams said a Santa Cruz resolution would encourage refugees to move into the county. "We have an incredible housing shortage already," she said, "and our job market simply could not handle an influx of new immigrants."

But, according to one CCS spokesperson, such fears are "based in racism and discrimination. People don't want to see too many Latinos here," she said.

Santa Cruz sanctuary workers also hold that the resolution will not necessarily attract people to the area. "Most people would go to larger cities where there are larger Spanish-speaking populations," said the spokesperson. "When immigrants come to Santa Cruz they come because they have personal connections."

WORMHOUDT, PART OF the city council's four-member progressive majority, said that the resolution would show solidaity rather than act as an invitation. "It would be incredibly misleading to make refugees feel protected when they actually are not," she said. Nonetheless, the resolution is vital to underscore that the refugee community offers a great deal to the city, and that "refugees deserve jobs and housing just like anyone else," Wormhoudt said.

Mayor Mike Rotkin will be presenting the resolution to the council, because "the US has created the mess in Central America, and it is responsible for it," he said. Rotkin and other sanctuary supporters maintain that the US government currently violates its own law. According to the Refugee Act of 1980, anyone who can prove a "well-founded fear of persecution on return to his or her homeland" will be granted refuge. Mejia—who expects his application for asylum to be denied—fled Guatemala after the National Police threatened to kill him. CCS organizers say that Guatemalan and Salvadoran refugees' proof of "well-founded fear" often consists of scars, bullet holes, and visible wounds on their bodies. Nonetheless, the INS rejects the request of an average of 97 percent of Salvadorans who apply for asylum and 99 percent of Guatemalans. Meanwhile, it accepts more than half of its Soviet applicants.



Guatamalan and Salvadoran refugees in Santa Cruz must lead lives of secrecy, or face deportation back home—where they fear for their lives.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

INS and Reagan administration officials maintain that Salvadorans and Guatemalans come to the US in search of economic opportunities. INS official Duke Austin told *City on a Hill* there has not been an increase in the influx of Salvadorans during the recent period of political turmoil in that country. He said Salvadorans and Guatemalans have been coming to the US for the same reason for 25 years: jobs.

CCS maintains that all of the refugees it works with are fleeing some form of political rather than economic persecution. According to one CCS spokesperson, "The refugees here want to go home; they're homesick. And if they were economic refugees they'd go home after working for a few years, but these people can't."

In 1985, international human rights organization Amnesty International observed the "continuation of a deliberate government program of abuse" in Guatemala, and "abuses including kidnappings, 'disappearances,' and political killings," in El Salvador. And former Salvadoran Lieutenant Ricardo Ernesto Castro recently fled his country, publicly denouncing government and military abuses of the general citizenry of El Salvador. The abuses he objected to included US-sponsored bombings in Northern El Salvador, and the Salvadoran military's massacre of hundreds of innocent civilians.

Despite this evidence, the Reagan administration denies that human rights violations exist in the two countries. It continues to financially and militarily support the two regimes, spending millions of dollars in aid each year.

According to Coverdale-Sumrall, the Reagan administration calls Guatemalans and Salvadorans here "economic refugees" because it does not want to acknowledge the political abuses of the very governments it supports. "It's a public relations campaign," she said. "To those coming from communist countries, the Reagan administration says, 'Here we are. Here is asylum. Here is your bastion of liberty.' But to those fleeing the covert war in El Salvador, [the administration] denies asylum, because they don't want to admit the war exists."

Conservative city councilmembers have for the most part refrained from taking positions on whether or not the INS should grant political asylum to refugees. Councilmembers Katy Sears-Williams and Joe Ghio—both of whom have voted against similar initiatives in the past—say they will probably oppose this one as well. "It's just inappropriate," Ghio said. "It's not the role of the city council to concern itself with foreign affairs."

But conservative member Arnold Levine, who has previously opposed initiatives linking national policy to city council affairs, may actually support the proposal. He moved to hold public hearings on it later this month. Levine told the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* last week that sanctuary is "purely a local issue."

Rotkin said he has seen close to 1500 signatures in support of the resolution. "A resolution like this will enable city council to amplify the voices of its citizens on a national level," he said, adding that local government actions "answer a request from citizens to make an impact on national policy."

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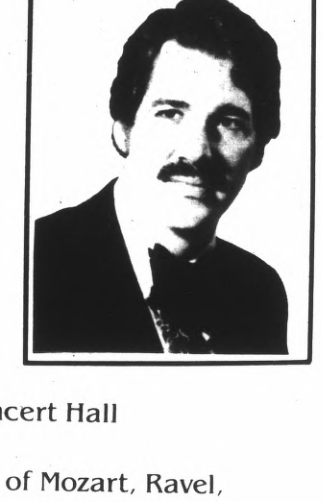

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continued from page 8

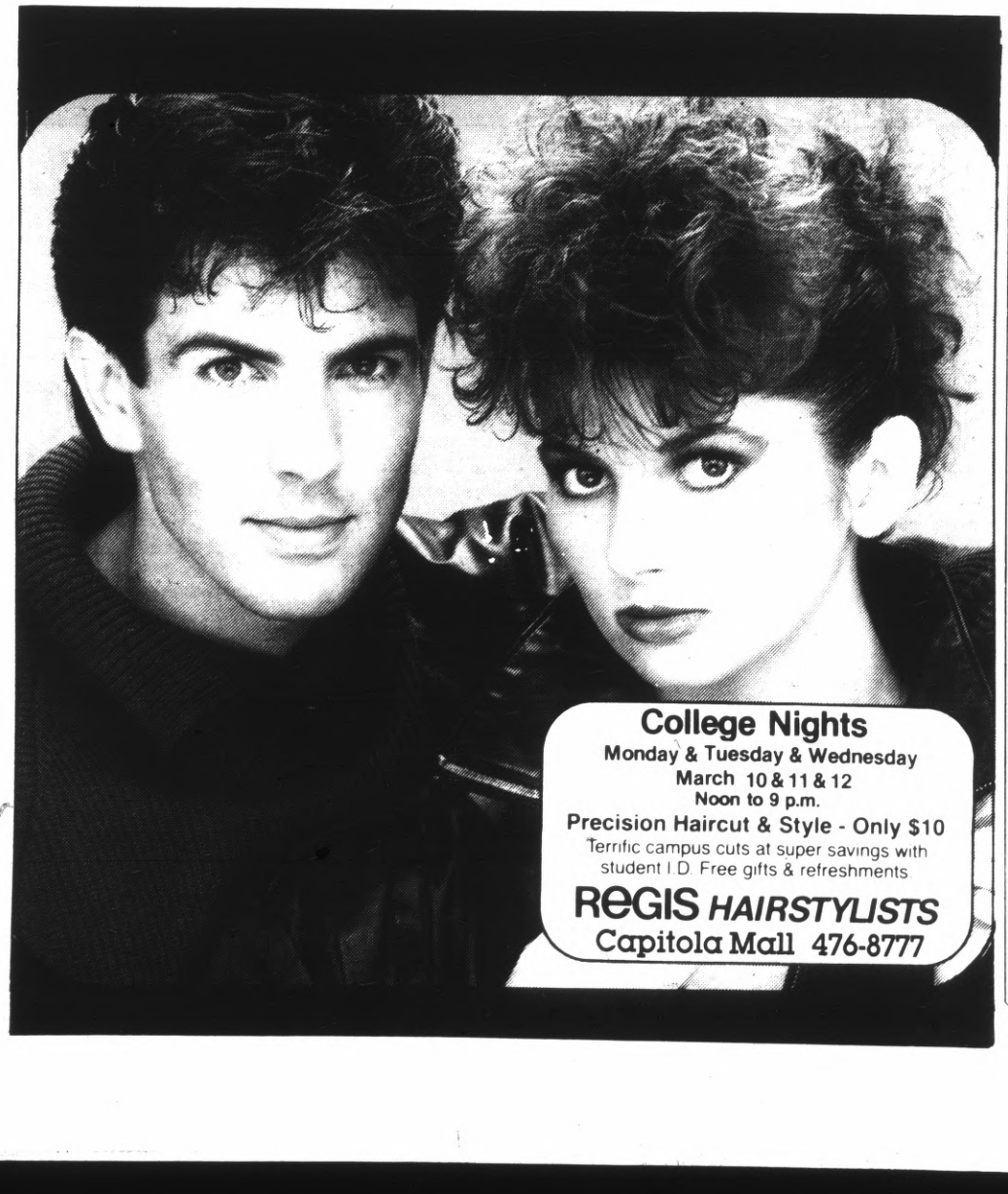
Trial

debate whether they will be able to get the truth out despite restrictions by what they have dubbed the "ooze principle." The narrow confines of evidence allowed may turn their testimony to help the government make its case. The decision is even more complicated for the 65 refugees—whom the government arrested with the sanctuary workers—because their asylum cases are still pending and they risk denial and deportation.

Recently, three North Americans decided they couldn't testify and were cited for contempt of court. Judge Carroll sentenced them to house arrest and they are permitted to leave only one hour per week for regular church services, or for a medical or personal emergency. One of the three cited, Mary Ann Lundy, said in her statement to the court, "To testify against my brothers and sisters—the refugees—would be for me to testify against Christ himself, for I believe Christ is present in the faces of those in need. . .[and] to testify in order to convict my brothers and sisters would be to betray the members of the community of faith."

Hutchinson was also concerned about a refugee whom she helped to bring across the border who also refused to testify. The refugee's husband has been killed, her sister tortured and raped, and her four year-old daughter was beaten and forced to watch as she herself was tortured. Hutchinson said that as the refugee's children waited in the courtroom for the sentence, they drew pictures of jail, beatings, splotches of blood and US helicopters. Their mother was sentenced to house arrest at a church in Seattle.

Hutchinson asked the audience to consider what responsibility religious people have when their government is involved in violence in Central America and when their taxes are paying for it. "People say we're bringing communists and non-Christians into the country, and that we're breaking the law, so we won't get involved; we'll be neutral." However, Hutchinson claimed, "it's impossible not to take sides in this world," and pointed out that the government had clearly decided to prosecute sanctuary workers and refugees. She added that she hoped churches and synagogue members would "choose to be with the oppressed and persecuted." "The risks we're running is nothing compared to what the refugees run," Hutchinson said. "We have to remember that the issue is not what is happening to North Americans, but the issue is the Central Americans and what's happening in Central America."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Great Peace March

With Enough Tennies

by Igal Dahari

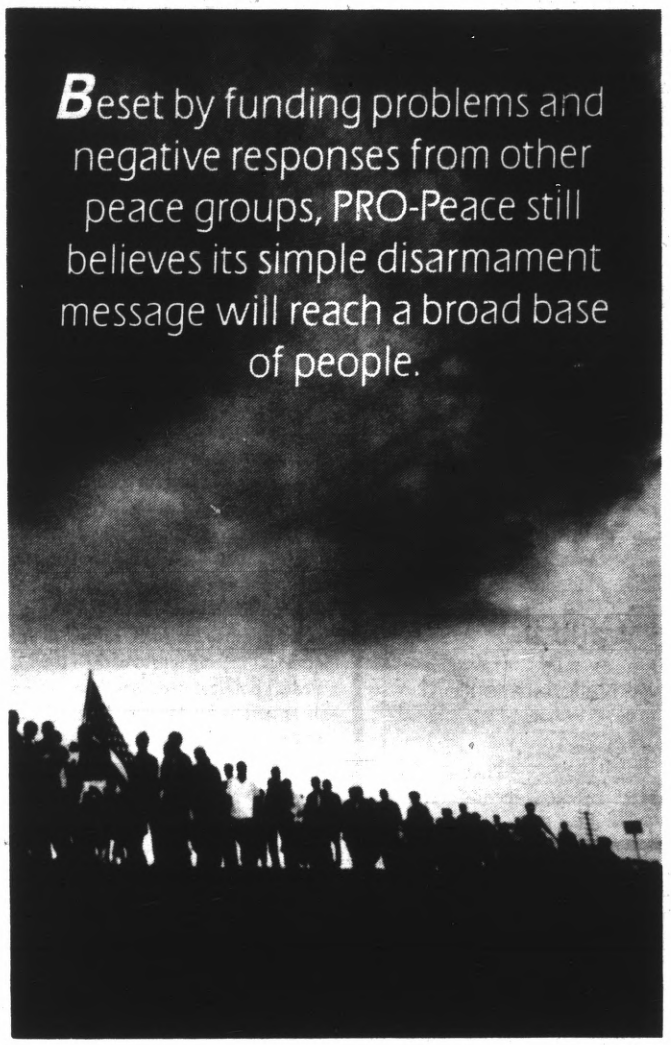
IN A DRAMATIC, UNprecedented nuclear disarmament demonstration, thousands of people bearing the message "take them down" will walk more than 3000 miles in nearly nine months and touch the lives of 65 million Americans. People Reaching Out for Peace (PRO-Peace), sponsor of "The Great Peace March," launched its ambitious—yet controversial—project March 1 from its international headquarters in Los Angeles.

Despite a year of careful planning by PRO-Peace, the march is beset by a flock of troubles. The insurance PRO-Peace has obtained for camping and marching permits does not satisfy the requirements of some of the cities on the marchers' route. Only 1000 people started the march on Saturday from Los Angeles—5000 were originally expected—with an unknown number of "part-time" marchers to join up at various points along the way. Most of the $4 million raised for the march has already been spent with another $11 million needed; and perhaps most suprisingly, the response of other peace groups to the march has not all been positive.

At first glance it would seem that members of the established peace movement would rush in to help, collaborate with, and endorse PRO-Peace from the beginning. Yet some national and local groups balked at complying with PRO-Peace's overtures for endorsement, and at least one major peace group organization has formally refused to endorse the march.

Last August, PRO-Peace approached Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign leadership for an endorsement, and received an uncommitted—if not cool—response. John Govsky, a member of the local Freeze chapter, summarized his organization's reluctance to commit itself by criticizing PRO-Peace's lack of "substance." The Freeze, not wishing to ignore a project of such dimension, set up a subcommittee to evaluate PRO-Peace's request.

According to Govsky, the subcommittee's biggest concerns were PRO-Peace's refusal to endorse specific disarmament issues—such as those the Freeze works on—and the nebulousness of its single demand for the world to banish nuclear weapons forever. Freeze leaders wondered how PRO-Peace could make such a demand and simultaneously refuse to even formally endorse a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, the removal of cruise, Pershing II and SS-20 nuclear missiles from Europe, and opposition to the Reagan administration's Star Wars project.


Beset by funding problems and negative responses from other peace groups, PRO-Peace still believes its simple disarmament message will reach a broad base of people.

PRO-Peace executive director David Mixner, a veteran organizer of protests in the '60s and the creator of the PRO-Peace concept, told the Los Angeles *Reader* that he believes a simple message "will reach the broadest base of people," and "the political component will come [later]." For now "our platform is a real simple one: take 'em down," he said.

PRO-Peace Field Organizing Director Tim Carpenter said the national Freeze leaders initially felt threatened by a brand new organization with very different methods. But although PRO-Peace retained its original platform, it did eventually endorse the Freeze's goals. The Freeze—at its annual conference last November—followed by endorsing PRO-Peace.

Although two of every three delegates at the conference voted to endorse PRO-Peace, which was getting individual endorsement from various Freeze chapters across the nation, many Freeze members still disagreed with the PRO-Peace strategy. The Santa Cruz Freeze refused to endorse the march. Govsky called the concept for the march "brilliant." But he added that the march "could be even more powerful if the demand were a somewhat specific one, such as "Stop nuclear testing."

Santa Cruz Freeze director Terry Teitelbaum agreed with Govsky, and added that the march "could be more successful if they [PRO-Peace] had gotten more support from other peace groups to begin with." She explained that "once all the things were in the works...[PRO-Peace] went to other groups for endorsements, rather than trying to cooperate ahead of time." Teitelbaum said she is also concerned with PRO-Peace's "impact on other organizations' fundraising activities." She said she believes PRO-Peace will heighten the inevitable "competition for resources" between peace groups—especially during an election year.

Local PRO-Peace organizer Sarah Broadwell brushed aside the issue of competition for resources between her group and other peace organizations by saying, "PRO-Peace is basically drawing from a different crowd...that isn't normally tapped by other peace groups." She said PRO-Peace asked international cor-

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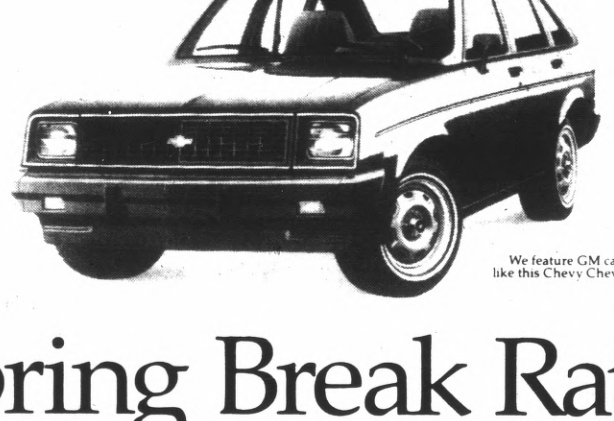

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March

porations for funds and contacted prominent entertainment figures such as Madonna and Martin Sheen for various fundraising and volunteer drives. Broadwell admitted, however, that "there's probably some money that's going into PRO-Peace that isn't going into [other organizations]."

Because PRO-Peace chose an election year for its march, some disarmament organizers level another charge at the group. These critics charge that too many volunteers, resources and money are going toward a project that may be too vague to affect congressional races. Broadwell disagreed, saying that "this [march] is going to draw a lot of attention to the idea of peace, and...people [will] think about who they're electing." She also said the march will affect candidates by making it harder for them not to address the issue of peace.

Mobilization for Survival (MfS), one of the nation's oldest and largest peace organizations, declined an invitation to endorse PRO-Peace. One of the reasons for MfS' refusal to endorse is "the vagueness of their [PRO-Peace] political program," according to an article by MfS Program Coordinator Leslie Cagan that appeared in the organization's newsletter, *The Mobilizer*.

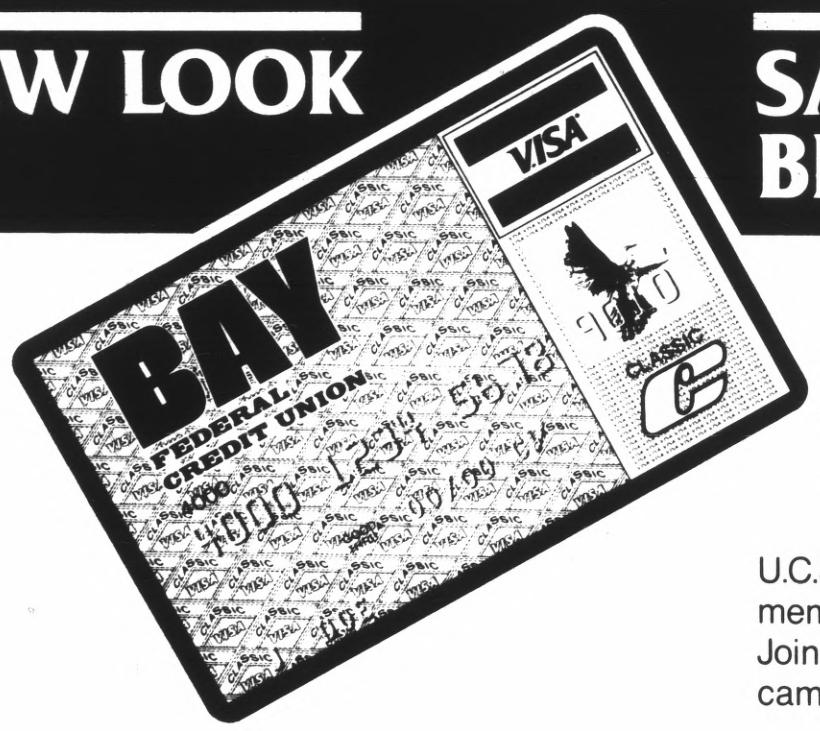
But criticism of PRO-Peace seems to come from a minority in the peace movement. A host of small groups, such as SANE and Southern California's Alliance for Survival, have endorsed the march. Some, along with church groups and other organizations, are cooperating with PRO-Peace in outreach programs in their own communities if they lie on the marchers' route.

The effect PRO-Peace will have on the millions of US citizens whose lives it will touch depends greatly on the marchers themselves. Those who have signed on to walk more than 3000 miles come from diverse backgrounds—from student to senior citizen—and their viewpoints are even more diverse. Their route will take them past almost one-third of the United States' total population, as they make their way toward Washington, DC to participate in a mass rally for disarmament in December. How they influence opinions and votes will depend on how they choose to interact with those they meet along the way.

One view seems common among the marchers—the belief that the Great Peace March is only a beginning. Potential "part-time" marcher Denis Crowley said that nuclear disarmament will require "more than 5000 people worth of energy, more than a nation's worth of energy—it's going to [take] a world's worth of energy, and it has to start somewhere."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

NEW LOOK



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Someone is watching you.

Anger Spurs Action

Two picketers in front of Womens' Crisis Support (WCS) this week challenged the organization to form a written policy never to refer women to psychiatric units and not to deny services to women who are under psychiatric care. "Rape victims are angry, not crazy," one sign read. One of the two picketers, Donna Smith, said she called the WCS rape crisis line one night several months ago because she feared for her life and needed to get out of town. After talking with her awhile, the counselor got frustrated and hung up, she said. When Smith called back, the answering service connected her with a voice saying, "Hello, Dominican Psychiatric Ward—Women's Crisis Support doesn't want to talk to you anymore, Donna."

Smith said she hung up immediately, furious that WCS gave out her name and didn't consult her before hooking her up with a psychiatric ward. Having been committed to such a ward against her will as a child, Smith said she had good reason to be afraid. She said she has demanded—and never received—a letter stating they will not handle callers in this way again. And in the meantime Smith has heard of several other women who had similar experiences. "You can only be angry or hurt for so long, otherwise you're 'crazy,' " she said. "This town's full of neon signs saying 'we'll help you,' but if you knock you find out no one's home, and all that's there is a sign just blinking and blinking."

While WCS could not discuss Smith's call because of confidentiality policies, staff members stressed they were in the process of considering Smith's request. WCS Board member Suzanne Nicholas confirmed that she recently sat in on a WCS meeting with Smith and would present Smith's concerns at the next Board meeting. But most importantly, staff members said, their philosophy—what is *supposed* to happen when someone calls—is that they provide her with information that allows her to make her own choices. "We see ouselves as an option-provider," counselor Terry German said. "We see women as capable of taking care of themselves and creating their own solutions. We don't see ourselves as rescuing them out of their own victimization, because we want to empower them with choices."

WCS director Iola Gold said women call the crisis line with so many different needs that sometimes those are beyond what WCS can provide with its regular counseling and shelter programs, so the staff relies on other community services.

Yana Jacob-Smith who is one of the team that staffs the Dominican psychiatric emergency phone line, said answering services for other agencies often connect someone directly to their line because it's the only emergency mental health service open after 5pm. But, she said, the line is not used to evaluate whether or not to admit someone to the ward. "We're not gonna go after someone just because they're talking a little kooky," she said. She acknowledged, however, that because the hotline is located at the hospital it can mislead and shake up callers—especially if they're "feeling a little vulnerable or emotionally raw."

Smith nonetheless continued to picket through the week, talking to passers-by and bearing signs, one of which said "County Mental Health lives here"—a reference to the information logged after a call to the Dominican line, which also represents County Mental Health. Smith said she planned to file a suit by Wednesday charging WCS with breach of contract, violation of confidentiality, and undue influence.

Land Full of Landfill?

Santa Cruz City Councilmember Jane Weed and County Supervisor Gary Patton joined representatives from the Women's Democratic Club, California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG), and Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN) Tuesday to demand the return of the five-cent Bottle Bill. They also sharply criticized a Bottle Bill substitute that the California Assembly passed in January and Senate, committee is holding hearings on this week. The substitute would require a one-cent deposit on beverage containers rather than the five cents the original bill called for. It also does not require grocery stores to accept returned containers as the original bill did. Those who gathered Tuesday agreed that the present bill substitute will mean more inconvenience to consumers and less incentive.

According to CalPIRG's David Allison, bottles and cans comprise 50 percent of all refuse in California. "That puts the burden on cities to go out and dig a hole and bury them," he said. "Just try to zone for a landfill and see what the neighbors have to say," Allison added. "That's why the local governments support the five-cent bill."

There Ya Go Again

On Friday—the day after President Reagan proposed increasing aid to the Nicaraguan contras—a mass of about 200 people gathered along the way of an Emrgency Response Network-sponsored march from the Louden Nelson Center to the County Building in protest of the proposal. Supervisor Gary Patton told the crowd at the march's end that although he was joyful about the overthrow of several totalitarian governments worldwide, particularly the Marcos regime, the aid to the contras represented something "horrible—little more than buying people to commit murder." "If this [aid] were right, we would do it directly and openly with our own forces," he said. "But the reason Reagan has not done that is because the aid is wrong."

Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin said all the built-in checks and balances against the Reagan administration were failing. The mainstream media fails to connect—by film footage or other means—contra aid with its result in human lives, making itself nothing more than a "press corps for the president," he said. Rotkin also faulted the courts and Congress for their "gentility." "If it takes civil disobedience to stop this murder paid for by American tax dollars, I'll be there—and I'm sure you will, too," he told the crowd.

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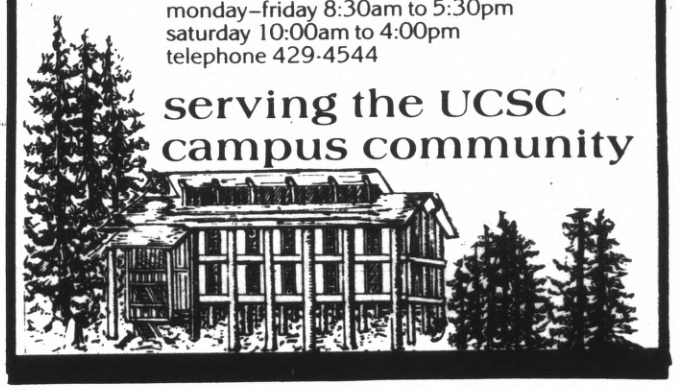


LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Something Fishy

Dear Staff:

The editors of the *Cowell Fish Rap* were dismayed to learn, almost immediately after the latest issue was distributed around campus, that the winning entry in the 1st Annual Fish Wrap Humor Contest, submitted by Leland Olson (Chairman of CAMPUS), was not Mr. Olson's own work. Mr. Olson copied, virtually word for word, comedian Emo Phillips' monologue entitled "My Childhood, Yes," from his album *E=MO²* and submitted it with no mention of the original author. The $50 prize money, needless to say, will not be awarded to Mr. Olson (nor to Mr. Phillips), but, rather, to the 2nd prize winner in the contest, Richard Holt.

When we contacted Mr. Olson after publication, he claimed he hadn't considered the fact that it's not entirely legal to print another person's work without giving credit where it's due and that he "didn't know the submissions were supposed to be original." We would have thought that, as an editor of the *Redwood Review*, Mr. Olson would have been aware of such things. We also would have thought that nobody would expect a $50 prize for submitting another person's work. Nevertheless, we're willing to give him the benefit of the doubt; we hope you will too. (He says he's sorry.)

The *Fish Rap* Staff apologizes for not catching the similitude before we went to press.

For the *Fish Rap*,
Ari Kahan
Editor-in-Chief

A Withering University

Dear Staff:

Thank you for the excellent article on Jasper Rose last week. The University will be a much poorer place because of his departure. He is one of the most distinguished and colorful professors on campus and his charismatic personality and special mystique will be sadly missed.

It is unfortunate that excellent teaching has received such low priority in recent years at UCSC and that the administration has badly treated and lost so many first-class professors, especially in the arts and humanities.

Whilst I believe that everyone should have an appreciation for science and scientific method, and that all students should become computer literate, I deplore this administration's tendency to downplay the arts and humanities and turn the University into a trade school for uneducated technologists.

Sincerely,
Paul Downham
UCSC Alumnus

To Jasper, With Love

Dear Staff:

As a member of the alumni of UCSC, and one who has taken classes from both Professor Jasper Rose and his charming wife Jean, I feel a deep sadness to hear that they are leaving the University. Professor Rose's enthusiasm and excitement about Art and Art History were contagious and certainly provided for his students an atmosphere of independent thought and creativity (necessary ingredients for any artist).

It is regretable that he is leaving UCSC under the unfavorable circumstances you outlined in your article ("Goodbye, Mr. Rose," February 26). Our University *was* different from other institutions of the UC system, mainly because of its emphasis on concern for the individuality of students.

I guess all we can do now is to tell Jean and Jasper that we will miss, immensely, their presence at UCSC, wish them a fond farewell, and God bless!

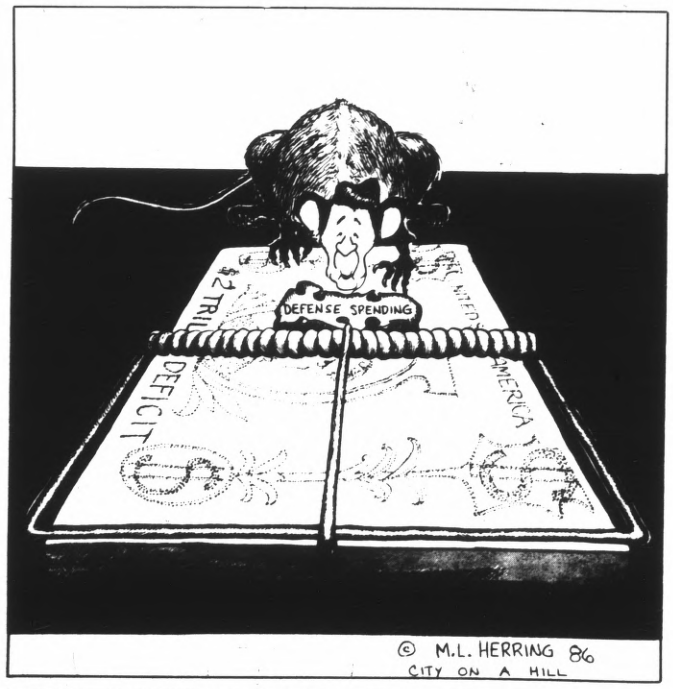
Mary Martin,
Class of '83

A Warm Farewell

Dear Staff:

Goodbye, Mr. Rose. Your spirit will, no doubt, carry on in the lives of your students. Those of us who have never had the honor of attending your class can now share in that spirit through the inspired writing of one of your students. Douglas A. Ertman, the author of the article, stood aside and inserted only enough of his own observations to put us in your presence. He has, thereby, allowed you to teach and us to learn. Thank you both.

Sincerely,
Tom Noddy



Making Airwaves

Dear Staff:

Thanks for the plugs for our "Radio On A Shoestring" Subscription Drive, which runs through Sunday, March 9. We appreciate the publicity and hope your readers will continue to support your fine publication as well as KZSC.

A newcomer to the KZSC staff once asked me, "Isn't there a rivalry between *City on a Hill* and KZSC?" I assured that person I had no idea what they were talking about. Such rivalry is not in the UCSC spirit. No doubt there has been too little communication between KZSC and the campus print media (*CHP, Iwanas*, etc.). We need to cooperate more. We all have too much at stake. At issue are not only the current state of affairs within UCSC and the UC system, but also the future of alternative education. The emphasis on teaching, which is a fundamental aspect of UCSC, is slowly being undermined, as the University seeks research money and national prestige.

I know some University administrators think student media and student activists like to create conflict. But what they're *really* doing is trying to resolve conflicts, establish justice and alleviate suffering (i.e. South Africa and in Watsonville). The headaches student activists give the administrators are simply a product of the methods to which students are pushed.

I believe KZSC and *CHP* are entering a period of increasing cooperation. Let's make our relationship grow and prosper.

And don't forget to subscribe to Monterey Bay's most eclectic broadcast outlet.

Sincerely,
Benny Thompson
KZSC News Coordinator

EDITORIAL

Rights, Not Rites

TWO DECISIONS RECENTLY MADE BY Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer call into question the rights of free speech and democratic process in the University. *City on a Hill* is outraged by the chancellor's willingness to ignore the student voice.

Last week, Sinsheimer unilaterally struck from the spring ballot two non-binding measures—measures that would simply serve as recommendations. First, Sinsheimer said "no" to the Student Union Assembly's (SUA) proposal to let students vote on reinstating the banana slug as the official campus mascot. This is the second time Sinsheimer has wielded his autocratic axe on the ill-fated slug, a symbol he replaced in 1981 with the sea lion, despite overwhelming student support of the slug.

In addition, Sinsheimer refuses to let students vote on whether to remove the Big Top athletic facility from the package of sports structures soon to be built on campus. The Big Top is the only element of the Student Life Facilities—which include a student center, swimming pool, and other PE facilities—that students did not ask for when assembling the initial Student Life Proposal. The administration tacked the Big Top onto the referendum, making it an all-or-nothing package. We believe it is time to let the students decide for themselves whether they want this structure.

Considering that these upcoming measures are non-binding, Sinsheimer's decision to remove them from the ballot seems particularly absurd. Apparently, he would rather squelch any opposition to his views than let the students express their own.

We strongly urge students to vote on these issues, which, due to the SUA's efforts, will appear on the ballots used by the colleges to elect their representatives to the assembly. While this is hardly as effective as putting the issues on a centralized, University-wide ballot, it is a testament to the perseverance of students that their voice will in fact be heard.

The University is not the chancellor's private kingdom with which he can do as he pleases. It is an institution that exists for the benefit and education of all who associate with it—students, faculty, and staff. The chancellor cannot simply hand down decrees regarding campus policy and issues. These decisions can only be made by—at the very least—weighing the opinions of those who will be affected. At an institution claiming to respect the ideal of democracy, this hardly seems like too much to expect. ✓

Booting the Chancellor

Dear Staff:

I have a modest proposal. The time has come—is in fact long overdue—for Chancellor Sinsheimer to resign. This became clear to me last spring during the height of student protests against UC investments in South Africa. The San Francisco *Chronicle* reported Sinsheimer maintaining that "civil disobedience was immature." For Sinsheimer to even *think* that peaceful protests against the glaring evil of apartheid (such as missing one day of classes) is immature, is quite reprehensible. But for him to blab such to *Chronicle* reporters shows a truly amazing lack of judgment and preponderance of arrogance.

One might say that my complaint is almost a year too late. But what astonished me almost as much as the little press release on ethics and psychology from his chancellorship was the thunderous . . . silence that followed. Surely many UC students read the *Chron*. Here was our fearless leader saying that the path of Jesus and Thoreau, Gandhi, Tutu and King was IMMATURE (for God's sakes) and not the tiniest whisper of a murmur from any quarter. If we, as a student body, were AWARE, Sinsheimer would already be looking for another job *even though* his thoroughly philistine and asinine statement was made *precisely* to placate and mollify the higher-ups who "highered" him in the first place.

How do the putatively "mature" Sinsheimer and his cronies operate? For seven long years the Regents TABLED all discussion of divestment at their board meetings. Forget the unnecessary pain, the brutal injustice, think money money money: *that's* mature. And when and ONLY WHEN it is to their financial betterment (or so they and their "experts" guess) THEN shed crocodile tears on the supposed hardships Blacks would bear under the terms of divestment. Opt for constructive enRagement. Snivel in a wet hanky for Chancellor Sin . . .

Sinshimer *may* have been an adequate chemistry student, but he desperately needs lessons in history, morals and the art of not making a complete ass of himself in the national press.

But our chancellor—the James Watt of Santa Cruz—had other ideas as well: a big research and development conglomerate to be sold piecemeal to the highest bidder. Eureka!: Since Berkeley has the germ warfare and nuclear winter factories pretty well sewed up for this neck of the woods, why not try to graft on to the military's toilet seat concessions. We'd be rolling in green, right?

Even after Santa Cruz voters in 1983 insisted (through Measure A) that the proposed R&D park comply with City rules governing growth, our chancellor refused to comply. I guess Democracy, like Civil Disobedience, struck him as puerile and painfully jejune.

Kiss up to the Hire Ups. Hiss down to the Lower Downs (us). That is grown up. Who can there be, indeed, more grown up than a bureaucrat deciding between obvious justice on the one hand and the even more obvious bank tally on the other?

It's time to quit, Sinsheimer—or to be booted out. Joining the Industrial (or Economic) Scheme of the Month Club won't do. Doubling the student body will merely render our ever-less-bucolic Arcadia twice as crowded. It is the uniqueness of our school which must be fostered if it is to succeed on all levels. "Where there is no Vision, the people perish." We need somebody with a Brain and a Heart up there.

Sincerely,
Neal Meshon

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Folk singer Rosalie Sorrels—*sans* caboose—plays the Kuumbwa Jazz Center with singer/guitarist Nanci Griffith Wednesday. Shows will be at 7 and 9:30pm; tickets cost $8 (early show) and $6 (late).

True West: A Mini-Review

Don't let the title of Sam Shepard's darkly comic play, *True West,* fool you. In it you'll find no Cowboys-and-Indians, no wagon trains, saloon girls or even a shoot-out. For this serio-comedy, showing at Stevenson College Thursday, Friday and Saturday, is after all about the "true" West—the one we can see through our own windows. One helluva showdown does occur, but it takes place in Sam Shepard's psyche, not on the streets of Dodge City.

Directed by Tim Earle, *True West* is the story of two brothers—Austin (Randall Sommer) and Lee (Robert Haas)—struggling to come to grips with their own lives, each other and society in general. The two men are practically polar opposites; they could be likened to opposing hemispheres of the brain or even to the id and the super-ego. Where Austin relies on intellect, Lee depends on instinct.

For the most part, *True West* is intellectually and emotionally engaging, flowing smoothly from scene to scene. A few rough spots intrude, however. At times it's hard to believe that Austin and Lee are really brothers, as a far greater distance comes between them even than the years and miles that had separated them. And the actors often seem to speak to the audience rather than to each other; nothing pops the bubble of a well-constructed illusion faster. Sommer's drunken stumbles and tumbles often seem contrived and stereotyped. He eventually sobers up enough to orchestrate a bevy of stolen toasters through an enjoyable burnt-toast breakfast scene.

The play marks Earle's directing debut. He confesses that, initally, he fell victim to a common symptom of new directors—over directing. He adds, however, that once he began to draw the characters out of the actors rather than forcing characters on them, the rhythm and flow of the play tightened up. Earle also experimented with "motivating the actors through movement rather than merely intellectualizing about the characters."

Earle and company's efforts have indeed paid off. They've succeeded in delivering a solid rendition of Shepard's difficult play. Was it by kinetic inspiration? Motivation movement? Are we talking art or a new religion? Either way, it's worth your while to put yourself in the hands of the Good Shepard and see the results for yourself.

—Woody Carroll

Classics on the Hill

Submitted for your approval: a brief listing of classical music events around campus Friday, Saturday, and Sunday:

Paul Vorwerk conducts the Chamber Singers and Concert Choir in works by Gabriel Faure and Heinrich Schutz at Holy Cross Church, Mission Plaza Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 8pm nightly. Cost is $4 general/$2 students and seniors. Get 'em at the door.

The Santa Cruz Baroque Festival continues this Saturday, when the New York-based Ensemble Chanterelle—soprano Sally Sanford, Catherine Liddell on lute and Kevin Mason on theobro—plays at Calvary Episcopal Church. Admission costs are $8 general/$6 students and seniors. Tickets can be had from Cymbaline Records, UCSC's Box Office and Jansen Music Store in Watsonville.

Pianist Frank Wiens will play Mozart's *Rondo in A Minor,* Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit,* Gershwin's *Preludes for Piano* and a variety of works by Franz Liszt. Mr. Wiens' performance is guaranteed to be "stunning." See and hear him Sunday at the Performing Arts Concert Hall. $5.50/$3.50 students and seniors. Buy tickets at the Campus Box Office, the Civic, BASS outlets and at the door.

Music by the Numbers

A coup!'a quartets, a quintet and a duo of soloists come to town this week providing a potpourri of musical styles and sounds. The Stan Getz Quartet, David Grisman Quartet, the Paquityo D'Rivera Quintet, and Nanci Griffith and Rosalie Sorrells will be in the spotlight at sundry locales.

The Kuumbwa welcomes Stan Getz and his merry band of gentlemen tonight at 7:30 and 9:30pm. Credited as having "shaped the 'cool' school of the '50s as well as the international Brazilian movement of the '60s," Getz is somewhat of a legend in his own time. Treat yourself to an evening of his jazz tenor sax, "lyric style and beautiful sound." Tix are $11 at Cymbaline, Blue Rhythm and Phonographics.

Cuban-born saxophonist Paquito D'Rivera appears at the Kuumbwa Monday. D'Rivera will highlight his new album, *Explositon,* on this tour, and his group will feature the talents of trumpeter Claudio Roditi, pianist Cidinho Texeira, bassist Lincoln Goines, and drummer Robbie Ameen. Tickets are $9 and can be obtained at Cymbaline, Blue Rhythm, and Phonographics. Show starts at 8pm.

Then there's the David Grisman Quartet, appearing at the Catalyst tonight. Enjoy the folk/jazz sounds of their smooth blending of mandolin, violin, guitar and bass. Grisman, along with Jim Buchanan, Dimitri Vandellows, and Kerwin James are sure to delight. $5 advance/$6.50 at the door. 7:30 and 10:30pm.

Wednesday the Kuumbwa plays host to singer/songwriters Nanci Griffith and Rosalie Sorrells. Guitarist Griffith has been called the "Joni Mitchell of the '80s" and compared to Emmylou Harris. She's also received attention for her performances on TV's *Austin City Limits* and National Public Radio's *Downhome Music.*

Writer Studs Terkel has praised folk-singer/guitarist Rosalie Sorells for singing "the way you've always hoped: deeply felt, effortlessly and altogether loverly." Griffith and Sorrells will play two shows at 7 and 9:30pm. Costs are $8 for the early and $6 for the late performances. Get your tickets at Cymbaline or Blue Rhythm.

Winter Dance Extravaganza

Choreographers Martha Curtis, Ruth Solomon and Douglas Nielsen present UCSC's Winter Dance Theater tonight through Sunday at the Performing Arts Theater.

An annual event, Winter Dance showcases outstanding professional modern choreography and performances by UCSC faculty and students. Here's what to expect this year:

New Yorker Nielsen will debut with his signature solo, *Headstart*—a piece he calls an "ode to taking risks." He'll also perform an imaginative version of *Beauty and the Beast*—featuring six dancers and music by guitarist Glenn Branca and composer Maurice Ravel.

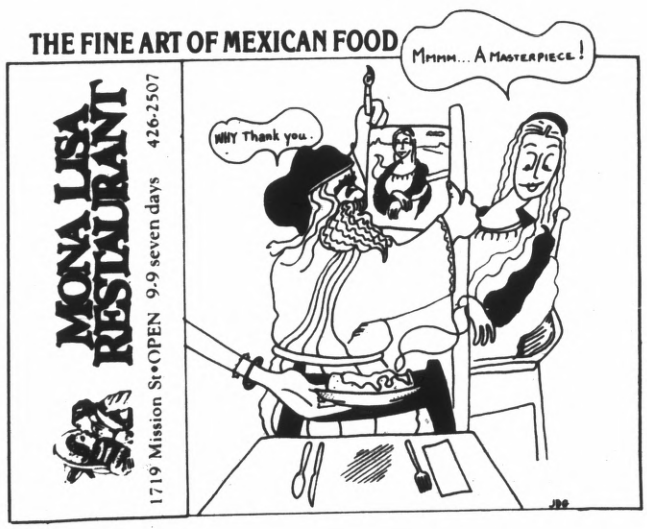
Curtis offers *Walk this way, please,* a piece inspired by the drawings of Saul Steinberg, and *Overspeed,* an "explosively energetic piece" for eleven dancers. Currently, Curtis teaches dance at UCSC.

Ruth Solomon, a UCSC staff member since 1970, has created "a monumental body of works" for Santa Cruz dance audiences. For Winter Dance she will perform *7 Studies on Themes of Paul Klee*—inspired, naturally, by the paintings of that artist.

Winter Dance Theater shows nightly at 8pm. Tickets are $5 general/$3 students, and are available from UCSC's box office, BASS, and at the door.

Short Take

It's Philippine politics that are in the news these days, but you may be interested in the culture of that nation, as well. Check out an exhibit of Philippine folk art—entitled Native Art of Luzon—showing now through April 30 at the Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery at Cowell College. Marcos my words, it'll be good.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MMMM... A MASTERPIECE!
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TIRED

of your textbooks?

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CITY *on a* HILL

(we're much more fun)

Thursday 6

☐theater

Dogg's Hamlet by Tom Stoppard will be performed by local talent. Directed by Mark Drumm. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

True West, a play by Sam Shepard, directed by Tim Earle, is about two brothers who are different in almost every way. This is a poignant, sensitive, and humorous work. 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $3 student/seniors; $3.50 general.

☐concerts

The Winter Dance Concert showcases choreography by faculty members Ruth Solomon, Martha Curtis and Kay Clark Raine, with student dancers. 8pm, Performing Arts Theater, $3 student/seniors; $5 general.

☐meetings

GALA Men's Rap Group meets weekly for informal discussion. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

TWANAS. Everybody welcome to contribute to the winter issue of TWANAS. 7:30pm, Oakes 101, free.

Students for Socialist Action weekly meeting. 8pm, Merrill 2, free.

☐sports

Women's Tennis. UCSC vs. San Francisco State. 2pm, San Francisco, free.

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All abilities welcome. Contact David Stephenson (426-5128 or 458-1863). 6pm, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Reception for Japanese students—a presentation on what Americans are doing to resolve the threat of nuclear war will be given for Japanese students studying English here. All interested are welcome to attend. Sponsored by Beyond War. 7:30pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

Friday 7

☐theater

A dramatic presentation of the Gospel of St. Mark, performed by John Hoyt, star of TV's *Give Me A Break*. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.50 students/seniors; $4.50 general.

True West. See Thursday for details.

☐concerts

Bombadiers. Happy Hour—Live entertainment. 4:30pm, Whole Earth Restaurant, free.

UCSC Concert Choir performs Faure's *Requeum*, and Shutz's *Musicaliche Exquien* with the UCSC Chamber Singers, under the direction of Paul Vorwerk. 8pm, Holy Cross Church, $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

The Winter Dance Concert. See Thursday for detail. 8pm.

☐lectures

One Life and the Law—Some Not So Easy Lessons. Judge Arline Pacht, National Labor Relations Board Administrative Law Judge, Past President of Washington, DC chapter of the National Association of Women Judges. 10am, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

The Illustration of Books and Poetry. Jasper Rose. UCSC professor Jasper Rose will speak and will read poems during the talk. 3:30pm, McHenry Library: Special Collections, free.

Rationality, Rules and the Laws. Brian McGuinness, Professor of Philosophy from Oxford University. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

☐meetings

Overeaters Anonymous meeting: 1:15-2pm. Fridays. We welcome all who have a problem with compulsive overeating, bulimia, or anorexia. 1:15pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

Kabbalat Shabbat/Happy Hour with the *Leviathan* staff. Come and find out how you can participate in the next issue. 4-6pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

☐sports

UCSC Fencing. Women's Regionals. March 7-8. San Diego, free.

UCSC Men's Volleyball: Chico Tournament. Chico, free.

Men's Tennis. UCSC vs. Menlo College. 2pm, East Field, free.

☐dance

"Party All The Time" in the Merrill Dining Hall. Dance to the music and lights of VISUAL SOUNDS. 9pm, Merrill Dining Hall, free.

☐miscellaneous

Merrill College sponsors this quarter's Campus Blood Drive. Merrill Student Volunteers are needed to assist the American Red Cross Staff. Please sign up at the Merrill Student Activites Office by Wed., March 5. Blood drive for students, staff, & faculty, 1-6pm, East Field House.

A "Middle Eastern Journey," scenes of Jewish Yemenite communities in Israel, rural life in Turkey, and an Egyptian desert oasis, by Lori Ann Beraha. Reception 4-6pm. La Bahia, free.

Re-Entry Students: meet and socialize at the week's end. 4pm, The Crepe Place/Kresge, free.

Peace Work: A time to set aside each week for expressing your opinion. Come and sit at the kitchen table and write letters to elected representatives, share literature with others, get involved. 4pm, Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Folkloric Dances from different states of Mexico. This year Oaxaca, Colima, Nayarit, Jalisco, Yucatan, Michuacan, Vera Cruz, Champeche, and Guerrero. 6pm, East Field House, free.

Saturday 8

☐theater

True West. See Thursday for details.

☐concerts

UCSC Concert Choir. See Friday for details.

The Winter Dance Concert. See Thursday for details.

☐lectures

Building a Green Movement in the Central Coast Bio-Region. David Brower. For more information call Becky Haynes, 429-1271. 2pm, Thimann 3, free.

☐sports

UCSC Fencing. Women's Regionals. March 7-8. San Diego, free.

UCSC Men's Volleyball. Chico Tournament. Chico, free.

UCSC Baseball Club. UCSC vs. Monterey Peninsular College. 12pm, away, free.

Men's Rugby. UCSC vs. Palmer West. 1pm, East Field House, free.

Women's Rugby. UCSC vs. Reno. 1pm, Reno, free.

Sunday 9

☐concerts

Pianist Frank Wiens has been soloist with the Denver, Atlanta, and Detroit Symphonies. His concert at UCSC will include works from his classical repertoire. 3pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $3.50 students/seniors; $5.50 general.

UCSC Concert Choir. See Friday for details.

The Winter Dance Concert. See Thursday for details.

☐meetings

Gay/Bisexual "Tea Dance"—New members welcome, refreshments; video: Another Country. 2:30pm, Cowell Fireside Lounge, free.

Monday 10

☐concerts

UCSC Small Jazz Ensembles. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

☐lectures

Women's Concerns: Lessons from UC Davis. Dale Marshall, Associate Dean, College of Letters and Science, UC Davis, and former chair of the Status of Women at Davis Advisory Committee. 12pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Near Planning Disasters Revisited: The Case of Santa Cruz. Peter Hall, Professor, UC Berkeley and University of Reading, England. His book *Great Planning Disasters* (1980) included the UC Master Plan of 1960. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1, free.

☐meetings

Weekly discussion and fellowship meeting. Biography as Theology. 7pm, Health Center Conference Room, free.

Chinquapin, UCSC's student-run literary and arts magazine meets each week to prepare this year's issue. Interested students are welcome to add their creativity and ideas. 7pm, Cowell 134, free.

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's weekly large group meeting. Talks will be centered on the Sermon on the Mount. All are invited to attend. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1, free.

Voyeur, the visual arts magazine of UCSC, encourages all students interested in writing, graphic arts, and photography to attend its weekly meetings. Those interested in writing about art shows, theater, or visual art also welcome. 8pm, Cowell 223, free.

Christian Science Organization weekly meeting. Everyone welcome. 7pm, College 8, Room 247, free.

☐sports

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All levels of swimming ability welcome. Contact driver, Stephen Hale, 458-0175 for more information. 7am, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Should the University of California continue to manage Livermore and Los Alamos Nuclear Weapons Laboratories? Public Debate. Dr. James S. Kahn, Associate Director, Lawrence Livermore National Lab and Professor Dane Archer, Fellow, Stevenson College, Professor of Sociology. Provost McElrath, Moderator. 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, free.

Tuesday 11

☐lectures

Expression of the Alcohol Dehydrogenase 1 Gene and Transposable Element AC in Transformed Maize Cells. Dr. Michael Fromm, Stanford University, Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimann 1, free.

☐movies

Man With A Movie Camera (1929) directed by Dziga Vertov. 7:30pm, Thimann 3, free.

☐meetings

Snakes and Spiders: a get together for boardgames and other exercises in strategy and logic. Chess, backgammon, Go, Othello, and any other game is welcome. Bring your players. 4:30pm, Porter Fireside Lounge. free.

Weekly meeting of Strike Support Education Committee to discuss the Watsonville strike status and plan fundraising events to support strikers. 6:30pm, Oakes, free.

Weekly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. Discussion of local and national events and publication of the Redwood Review. 7pm, Stevenson 116, free.

Are you interested in Central and South American Issues? Are you concerned about Reagan's policies in the region? The Committee in Solidarity With The People of the Americas (CISPA) meets every Tuesday at 7pm in Merrill 102.

GALA General Meeting. 7:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room (159), free.

HEAD OVER HEELS . . . for Winter Dance Theater. Thursday-Sunday at the Performing Arts Theater

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. F/X 5:40, 7:45, 9:55 (Sat., Sun. 1:20, 3:30)
II. Wildcats 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:05, 10:10 except Sat. Sat only: 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 9:50
III Crossroads-Sneak Preview Sat. only 7:55

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Hey There, it's Yogi Bear! Sat. Sun. only 2, 4
II. House 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Mon.-Fri. (Sat., Sun 6, 8, 10)
III. Down and Out in Beverly Hills 1:30, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:15
IV. Highlander 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:30
V. Hitcher 1:20, 4:50, 8:30
Screen Test 3:10, 6:40, 10:20

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. The Color Purple 1:30, 4:25, 7:30, 10:25
II. Out of Africa 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20
III. Pretty in Pink 1:40, 3:45, 5:55, 8, 10:15

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
Call for titles and showtimes.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Matter of Heart 7, 9 (Sun. mat. 3, 5)
II. Morons from Outer Space 7:10, 8:50, 10:25 (Sun. mat. 3:50, 5:30)
III. Twenty-eight Up 6:50, 9:10 (Sun. mat. 2:15, 4:30)
IV. Joshua Then and Now 6:30, 8:40 (Sun. mat. 4:20)
V. Stop Making Sense 10:50 nightly (Sun mat. 2:40)

RIO 423-2000
Hannah and her Sisters 5:30, 8, 10:10 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1, 3:10)

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs., Fri.: **American Madness 7 It's a Wonderful Life** 8:30
Sat.: **Women in Love 7 Far from the Madding Crowd** 9:20
Sun.: **Far from the Madding Crowd 7 Women in Love** 9:30
Mon.: **Burroughs** 7:30, 9:15
Tues., Wed.: **Dersu Usula 7 Throne of Blood** 9:30

UA 426-8383
I. Back to the Future 5:30, 8, 10:20 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1, 3:15)
II. Murphy's Romance 6, 8:15, 10:25 (Sat., Sun. mat. 12:45, 3)

movies

With A Movie Camera (1929) directed by Dziga Vertov. 8pm, Thimann 3, $1.

meetings

Chess and Spiders: a get together for boardgames and exercises in strategy and tactics. Chess, backgammon, Go, Othello, and any other game is welcome. Bring your players. 8pm, Porter Fireside Lounge.

Monthly meeting of Strike Support Education Committee to discuss the Watsonville strike and plan fundraising activities to support strikers. 8pm, Oakes, free.

Monthly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. Discussion of local and international issues and publication of the Neo-Con Review. 7pm, Thimann 116, free.

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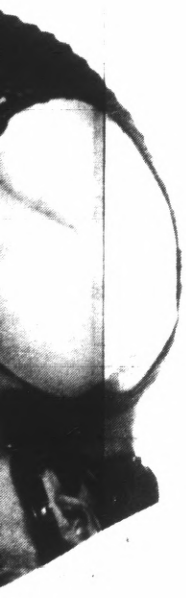
Women's General Meeting. 7:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room, free.



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UA 426-8383
1. Back to the Future 5:30, 8, 10:20 (Sat.-Sun. mat. 1, 3:15)
2. Murphy's Romance 6, 8:15, 10:25 (Sat., Sun. mat. 12:45, 3)

The Japanese Student Association will have its general meeting. 7:30pm, Cowell 220, free.

☐sports

Men's Tennis. UCSC vs. Swarthmore College. 2pm, East Field, free.

Carpool to Harvey West Pool and back. See Thursday 6 for details.

☐workshop

Preparation for meeting with the Health Science Advisory Committee (mandatory for Fall 1987 applicants), 12-1pm. Two sessions, March 11 and 12. Call 429-2954 for information. 12pm, Thimann 397, free.

Sharing the Veteran's Experience. Juan Ramirez, vocational and readjustment counselor for S.C. Veteran's Outreach, will share some research and video footage on readjustment for Vietnam Vets, and will lead a discussion on life after military service. 5pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

☐miscellaneous

English instruction for women on two levels, combining conversation, grammar, writing, encouragement. Preschool age children are welcome. Level I (beginning) 9am; Level II (advanced) 10am. Cardiff House Women's Center, free.

Interested in taking charge of your University? Join the Student Committee on Committees in talking with representatives from various campuswide committees. Refreshments served. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

Hebrew discussion group for all levels. Led by Israeli Hebrew teacher Ruti Rattner. For more info, call Ruti at 425-4519. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221, free.

Students from Creative Writing 243 (Fiction and Poetry) will read their work. 7:30pm, Porter College House, free.

Wednesday 12

☐movies

Under Fire and *Time of Daring*: a visually compelling appraisal of both sides of the Salvadoran struggle. 7pm, Oakes 105, $2.

The Only One/Edinstvennaia. Film series on Contemporary Life in the USSR and on World War II. English subtitles. 7:30pm, Communications Studio C, free.

Pennies From Heaven (1981). Starring Steve Martin, Bernadette Peters, Jessica Harper. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

☐lectures

The Mentalicity Distribution of the Extreme Halo Population. Dr. Timothy C. Beers, California Institute of Technology. Coffee served at 3:30pm, Room 190, Nat. Sci. II. 4pm, Nat. Sci. II, Room 221, free.

Karl Marx as an observer of Victorian England. Professor Gareth Stedman Jones (Ph.D. History). 4pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

Complex Referential Gestures in Guugu Yimidhirr. John Haviland (Stanford University). Accompanied by videotaped footage from the Hopeland Community in Far North Queensland. Reception follows. 4pm, Thimann 185, free.

☐meetings

Regular meeting of Student Committee on Education to discuss issues and projects concerning students within the Education Board. Of particular concern are issues of democracy, social change in education, and concerns of minority students. 2:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, free.

Last general meeting of the quarter for MEChA. 7pm, Oakes Art Lounge, free.

Student Union Assembly represents the UCSC undergraduate student body. 7pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, free.

All are welcomed to a bible study every Wednesday night for a good time of singing, worship, games and an informal dig-in of passages from the Bible. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge, free.

☐sports

Carpool to Harvey West School and back. See Monday for details.

Men's Tennis. UCSC vs. U. of Idaho. 2pm, East Field, free.

Women's Tennis. UCSC vs. Menlo College. 2pm, Menlo, free.

Men's Volleyball. UCSC vs. Berkeley. 7:30pm, West Gym, free.

☐workshops

Preparation for meeting with the Health Science Advisory Committee (mandatory for Fall 1987 applicants), 12-1pm. Call 429-2954 for info. 12pm, Thimann 397, free.

Marketing and writing career opportunities—UCSC graduate Kathleen Doler will share her experience in the job market in the fields of marketing and writing. Kathleen currently works for Borland International, Scotts Valley. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

☐miscellaneous

Crown College Night: *Dogg's Hamlet*, excerpts from a Tom Stoppard play. Non-Crown students admitted at 6:05pm for performance if space is available. 6:10pm, Crown College Dining Hall, free.

Swimming Club will take people to Harvey West and bring them back by apporximately 8pm. Look for white van. Van free, but pool admission charged. Driver: Marjorie Everett (458-2400). 6:30pm, East Field House Parking Lot, free.

Come and study Jesus' teachings from the Sermon on the Mount with the Cowell Bible Study. 7pm, Cowell 222, free.

Jewish Women's Group. Explore issues around being a Jewish woman. Come and share and learn with others. For more info call 458-3012. 7pm, Stevenson Conference Room, free.

Folkloric Dances from different states of Mexico. This year Oaxaca, Colina, Nayarit, Jalisco, Yucatan, Michuacan, Vera Cruz, Champeche and Guerrero. 8pm, East Field House, free.

Thursday 13

☐theater

Workshop performance by students led by faculty members Kathy Foley of Western and Non-Western puppet theater, including performers from the puppet group "Secret Theatre." 8pm, Barn Theater, free.

☐concerts

"On Tap." Tap dancing by Rusty Frank and Friends of San Francisco. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, free.

Linda Burman-Hall leads the UCSC Baroque Ensembles in a free concert. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

☐lectures

American Indian Art Today. Frank La Pena, American Indian artist, poet, scholar. American Indian Leadership Series. 7pm, Oakes 105, free.

☐meetings

GALA Men's Rap Group will meet weekly for informal discussion. 7:30pm, Cowell Conference Room, free.

Everybody welcome to contribute to the winter issue of TWANAS. 7:30pm, Oakes 101, free.

Students for Socialist Action weekly meeting. 8pm, Merrill 2, free.

☐sports

Carpool from Harvey West Pool and back. All abilities welcome. Contact David Stephenson (426-5128 or 458-1863). 6pm, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

English instruction for women on two levels. See Tuesday for details.

Israeli Folkdancing for everyone. First hour dances are taught; second hour: review and requests. All levels welcome. Come and enjoy yourself! 7pm, East Field House, free.

So you just can't study any more? Come and relax and have fun at a study break! Food, music, and games abound! Free! Sponsored by Ruach-Reform Judaism on Campus. 9pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday.

Child Assault Prevention Program

Simon Says No

by Kimberly Russell

"HEY, KID. IS YOUR name Tommy Johnson?" a tall figure asked a little boy who casually licked a lollipop. "Yes, who are you?" Tommy asked. "Well, kid, my name is Fred and I was told to pick you up. Your mom is in the hospital. Come with me to visit her," he demanded. "No," responded Tommy. The figure bent over and reached out to grab the four-year-old. Suddenly Tommy stepped back and let out a piercing Karate-like yell. Recognizing the Child Assault Prevention Project (CAPP) yell, more children appeared and the stranger ran. "Tommy" and "Fred" came out of their roles and the play was over. The children clapped.

"Safe, strong, and free" is the philosophy that a group of 12 women who form the Santa Cruz CAPP collective teaches through various role-plays. The role-plays are designed to give children information about their rights to say "no," their rights to demand to be touched in the way he or she wants to be touched, and their rights to seek support from trusting adults and peers. The plays also seek to dispel myths that all strangers are bad.

The collective is a "very tight-knit group" of mothers, pre-school teachers and students, according to CAPP coordinator Jo Plant, who washes windows for a living. Most of the women do not have credentials to teach. They have one qualification in common—"concern for the welfare of children," said Plant.

Workers are paid for the time spent conducting the plays and the workshops but they must donate the "preparation time." In 1984, the Santa Cruz program began with volunteers teaching the information in neighborhood and county schools, said Plant. When the county approved CAPP entering into city schools, volunteers received formal training at Berkeley and San Jose CAPP centers.

The Santa Cruz CAPP started in 1984 in response to the kidnapping and assault of a Branciforte Elementary School pupil. CAPP was formed to prevent future violations of children's rights. The wave of referrals from teachers and parents reporting abuse to the County's Child Protection Sevices showed an increasing rate of child assault in Santa Cruz county: from 12 in 1975, to 130 in 1983, according to project director Hosanna Fletcher.

The program operates in 13 states. The Santa Cruz CAPP branch recently received funding from California Senator Maxine Waters' Child Abuse Prevention Bill for the next four years to host a series of three plays depicting possible child assault situations. The funds will also support workshops for children, parents, and teachers. CAPP performs for children from pre-school to high school, in Spanish and English.

The CAPP concept originated in 1977 in Columbus, Ohio, when an eight-year-old child was raped and her mother called a rape hotline. Because both the girl's mother and the hotline staff realized they didn't know how to deal with the situation, CAPP evolved to work on such problems. The project caught on across the nation. In Northern California, over 30,000 children have participated in workshops since 1983, according to Fletcher.

The program is an hour-long session to help children recognize potentially dangerous situations—be they crossing the streets, hot stoves, strangers who mean harm, playground bullies, or molestation by a known adult, teacher, or parent whom a child is expected to trust, said the facilitator for CAPP's Spanish-speaking branch, Vicki Bettencourt.

Although the program is geared toward children, Plant described the project as one designed to teach the entire community how to halt rape and molestation of children. CAPP offers information on how to break down children's "barrier of isolation," according to Plant.

According to CAPP literature, the project sets out to teach children "it is okay to say 'NO' to any touch that doesn't feel good whether it is sexual or not, to tell a trusted adult if this occurs and put the blame on offenders and take it off the victim."

CAPP offers workshops for parents and teachers to introduce the philosophy of CAPP before the actors enter the classroom. Normally about 10 percent of the children's parents and teachers come to these workshops. Statistics on child abuse are presented along with the goals of the program. CAPP explains that by the age of 12 one in seven boys, and one in four girls will have been molested, according to Plant.

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

After schools receive signed consent from parents, CAPP performs the plays in teams of three players. They rearrange the classroom and ask students to sit on the floor with the actors. Everybody wears name tags and agrees "to listen, and keep name tags on," said Plant.

The moderator opens the discussion by introducing the concept of basic rights—the right to go to the bathroom, to sleep at night, and to eat. She explains that "if those rights are taken away—a problem will result," said Plant. Describing basic rights to children and "how they would feel uncomfortable" if those rights and other personal rights were taken from them, CAPP teaches children "how to demand rights" through a series of three plays about assault, Plant said.

> **CAPP teaches children how to demand their rights in order to be safe, strong and free.**

The players present possible dangerous situations of child assault, with the actors interchanging roles to alleviate the problem of one actor being pegged the "bad guy." At the end of each play a discussion takes place. Children discuss whether the players were "safe, strong, and free." The play is then reenacted with positive role reactions, with the player saying "no" to the assaulter, yelling the CAPP yell, or seeking support from a known trusted person.

Asserting that the assaulter also has basic rights, and to hit him or her would take away those rights, CAPP doesn't advocate violence. CAPP teaches a Karate-like yell in place of physical violence, said Plant. CAPP also teaches the children to remain a "safe distance" from strangers. After the skits, the players lead exercises on recognizing an assaulter, good and bad touches, and bribes. At the end of every role-play, CAPP encourages the class to clap, to help the children distinguish the role-playing from reality.

If a child discloses an abusive situation during the session, CAPP reports it to Child Protection Services and county authorities take action to see that the child gets the appropriate help, provided there is enough evidence, said Plant.

With President Reagan's proposed budget cuts, the Child Protection Service (CPS) will suffer and this will have a "dangerous trickle effect on CAPP," said Plant. Because CAPP depends on CPS to begin action against abusers identified to CAPP, the program will be less effective if CPS is cut. Many "children will get lost in the shuffle because rape cases will get prioritized according to the worst, and abuse cases to the worst physical appearance," said Plant.

Successes from the program have been reported across the country. Plant said that "every time we talk to a child, the program is successful. It's not the amount of disclosures that measure success, but empowering the child with information about his or her rights."

Persons interested in CAPP presentations should contact Jo Plant at 427-2045 or Hosanna Fletcher at the Parents Center, 426-7322. Bilingual and bi-cultural volunteers are especially needed.

Software Engineers:

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We're Relational Database Systems, Inc., developers of Informix, the leading UNIX relational database management system.

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Making It Happen

Latin American Deficit Crisis

Debt versus Development

by Jason Moody

WHEN MEXICO DEclared in August of 1982, that it could no longer pay the interest on its foreign loans, the international debt crisis became front page news. As other Latin American countries announced similar payment difficulties, many observers began to fear that the world's financial system was on the brink of collapse. But in the years and months that have followed, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), commercial banks, and debtor governments have averted disaster by rescheduling loans, rolling over the debt, and tightening the belts of Third World economies.

Today, however, many Latin American nations—growing tired of years of austerity—are complaining that quick-fix remedies are no longer adequate and are demanding that the Western world begin to shoulder a fair share of the debt burden.

"Now it is time for our creditors to make an effort at least equivalent to the great task and sacrifice undertaken by the people of Mexico," said the normally conservative Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in a recent speech before the country's most powerful business, labor, and political heavyweights. Madrid announced in his speech that Mexico would limit its interest payments to its "capacity to pay." Madrid also made it clear that Mexico was not going to continue taking new loans to service old ones, a policy that has kept Mexico and many other Latin American nations solvent, but increasingly in debt, for the past four years.

Madrid's recent announcements are only the latest in a long string of events that have signaled a growing determination by debtor governments to win concessions from the IMF and commercial banks. Last August, Peru's newly elected President Alan Garcia served notice that his country would limit debt repayments to 10 percent of export earnings—the first time any debtor nation has set such a cap. In addition, Brazil has recently refused to accept the Reagan-style economic adjustments required by the IMF—involving domestic spending cuts and export promotion—and how Argentina is unilaterally calling for a reduction of interest payments.

More threatening from the banks' point of view, however, is the increased unity and collaboration with which these demands are being made. Mexico—traditionally a model IMF client—has recently been leading the way in organizing Latin American nations around the debt issue. Last December, an alliance of 11 of Latin America's largest debtor countries called the Cartegena group met in Montevideo, Uruguay at Mexico's request, to agree upon a specific platform to bring to the negotiating table of the IMF.

The group gave Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina—three Latin American debtors who could collectively bring the international financial system to its knees—a mandate to monitor the situation and take action on the meeting's proposals. At the meeting, foreign ministers made it clear that if their recommendations were not heeded, they would have to withhold interest payments to commercial banks. Last week the group met again and announced that it would collectively support any country that adopted unilateral measures to ease its repayment burden.

At the heart of the Cartegena group's complaint with international lending institutions is the fact that, under present terms, servicing the debt has become an unbearable drain on their domestic economies. In 1985 the negative transfer of capital out of Latin America totaled $30 billion and debt service payments consumed about 40 percent of export income. As a result, indebted countries are sacrificing their real national development prospects to protect profits in Western banks.

"The Latin American underdeveloped economies," said Cuban leader Fidel Castro in a recent interview published in *World Press Review*, "are financing the economies and development of the richest industrialized countries of the world with impressive sums of money." Since 1981, the region's gross domestic product has dropped steadily, and today many Latin American nations are experiencing the worst economic crisis in their history.

A further source of conflict are the so-called "austerity programs" imposed by the IMF when debtor countries are having a balance-of-payments difficulties. In order to receive new loans or reschedule old ones, indebted countries must submit their economies to the dictates of IMF-trained economists. Their remedy usually involves restrictive fiscal and monetary policy, abolition of exchange and import controls, slashing government subsidies and social expenditures, and the reallocation of resources away from domestic consumption and toward the production of exports. Critics point out that this therapy reduces economic growth and erodes the already meager living standards of the poor. In his recent speech President de la Madrid argued that further austerity in his country would "imply putting at risk basic food security and the supply of drinking water."

In many countries IMF austerity programs have incited protest—even violence—and the institution has become a popular figure of scorn among poorer classes. Last August more than 100,000 labor union members paraded through downtown Buenos Aires, Argentina, to protest the governments' compliance with the IMF. One banner read: "PEACE, BREAD, WORK, AND TO HELL WITH THE IMF." In Santa Domingo, Jamaica and Haiti, IMF-imposed austerity has provoked violent revolts.

Some Latin leaders fear that further IMF belt-tightening could threaten Latin America's fledgling democracies. "We are faced with a dramatic choice," Peru's President Garcia told the United Nations in September; "It's either debt or democracy."

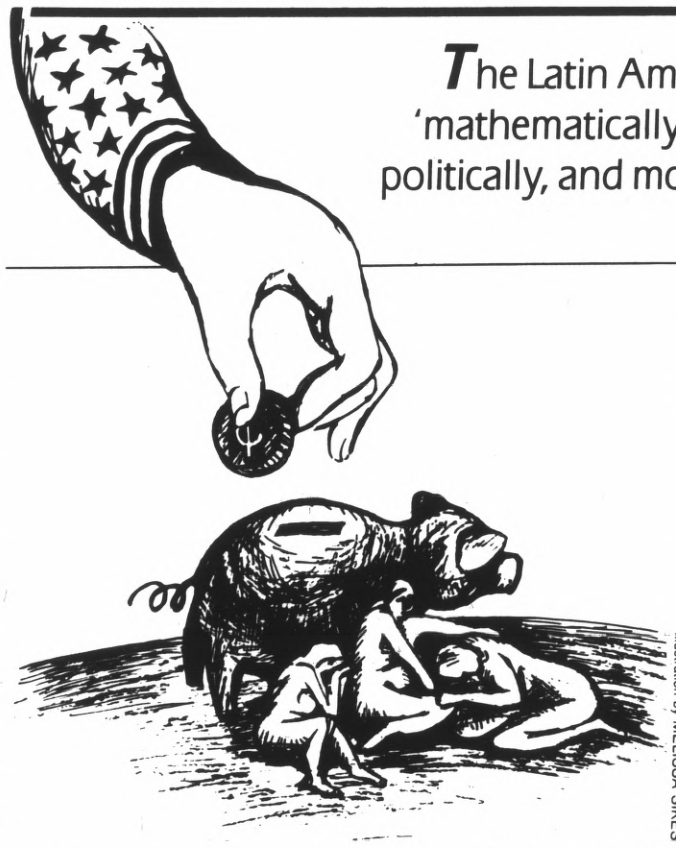

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

> *T*he Latin American debt is 'mathematically, economically, politically, and morally unpayable.'
>
> —Fidel Castro

At the time of his speech, Garcia had already chosen his path of limited debt repayment, and at the same UN assembly, Brazil's new civilian President Jose Sarney revealed that he was of similar inclination. "Brazil will not pay for its foreign debt with recession, not with unemployment, and not with hunger," said Sarney.

But democratic pressure is not the only force responsible for the growing reluctance of Latin American leaders to cater to the IMF's terms. World economic conditions are also crippling their ability to repay loans. For example, export surpluses are beginning to dwindle in the face of the slowing US economy. The falling world prices of many Third World exports—ranging from coffee to copper and tin—have exacerbated this problem. Mexico, which depends on oil for 75 percent of its export income, has suffered greatly from the fall of OPEC and the plummeting of petroleum prices. Finally, the growing protectionist mood around the world has threatened to close off many markets for Latin export products.

Meanwhile, debtor nations are having a harder time obtaining additional funds to meet their interest payments. Interest rates, though lower than a year ago, are still relatively high. But more importantly, commercial banks, wary of impending crisis have become increasingly reluctant to lend more to debtor states. International bankers are often blamed for precipitating the debt crisis by overindulging in Third World lending a decade ago when billions of Arab "petro-dollars" were pouring into their vaults. Getting them to loan more is, in the words of *Time* magazine writer Stephan Koepp, like "asking a crowd to run back into a burning movie theater."

It is against this somber background that US Treasury Secretary James Baker unveiled the US debt crisis plan in October of last year. The so-called Baker Plan singles out 15 of the largest debtor nations to which, with the help of commercial banks and international lending agancies, Baker proposes to advance an additional $47 billion over the next three years. The new loans will have longer repayment schedules and lower interest rates than those typically advanced by the IMF. Essentially, the plan allows debtors to buy more time and to get their domestic economies back in shape. Unfortunately, neither private bankers nor Third World debtors are sold on the idea.

From the bankers' perspective, the plan simply increases their exposure in the politically unstable Third World without any real guarantee that they will be repaid. An international lending officer at a major US bank described his perception of the Baker Plan to the Los Angeles *Times*: "The money is just not coming and they want to get it flowing again. That is the intent. Our concern is that they're asking us to throw out good money after bad."

Meanwhile, representatives from the Cartegena group charge that the Baker Plan doesn't provide enough resources for them to service their debt and grow at the same time. They also see it as just another financial fix. "The US must realize that the problem is not just an accounting problem," one Latin American ambassador told the *Christian Science Monitor*, "it is a major economic and political one."

Other critics say the Baker Plan has not been well received in Latin America because its political implications are that the US is again dictating the shape of the region's economies. Many Latinos—impatient with IMF-imposed economic order—are looking for a more home-grown solution to the debt crisis. For some, Castro's recent call for a debtors cartel is beginning to sound more appealing. In a speech at a recent conference in Havana, Cuba, Castro declared that the present terms of the Third World debt make it "mathematically, economically, politically, and morally unpayable."

So far few Latin American leaders have openly endorsed Castro's proposal, and many say that the Baker Plan, although insufficient, is at least a step in the right direction. But unless the US can come up with a strategy that departs significantly from the old approach of squeezing Third World economies to the limits of political tolerance, commercial banks and the IMF may find themselves at the negotiating table with a particularly intransigent foe.

Year of The Tiger

"Gung Hay Fat Choy!" 1986 is the Year of the Tiger according to the Chinese Zodiac, and that means a year of excitement and good times.

According to prophecy, the coming year will be filled with exciting developmemts. The Tiger is looking to make things happen in style, so be prepared. For instance, last year, the arms talks went on quietly under the watchful eyes of the Ox. This year, the Tiger will bring about surprising and concrete results. As the year moves on, you will be able to feel the electricity in the air. Expect the unexpected. The Tiger is in excellent spirits and will shed his blessings on all of us.

Unlike the Western zodiac, Far Eastern people follow a cycle of twelve years instead of twelve months. Each year has its own particular animal-symbol with meaning, origin and influence that stretch back as far as ancient India and China.

Legend has it that during ancient times, Buddha called all the animals of the earth, sea and air to come before him. He promised that those who came to pay him homage would receive a great gift for their fealty. Of all the beasts in the world, only twelve came, and to every animal, Buddha gave one calendar year. Each animal imparted its characteristics to that year, making that year distinctively its own.

If you were born in 1914, 1926, 1938, 1950, 1962, 1974, or 1986 - this is your year. The sky is the limit! By nature, exciting and romantic, people born under this sign can be prepared to enjoy life in 1986. Take advantage of all your assets to get ahead in life. Don't feel held back by anything or anyone. One word of caution: Moderation is the key. Tiger people are also known for going overboard.

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Asian Mail-Order Brides

Slaves To Love

by Tiffany Lynne Allgood

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Men who seek Asian brides seem to be confused, angry and threatened by the ambiguity of Western relationships.

"FAITHFUL, AFFECTionate, home-loving Oriental ladies looking for sincere and loving husband," read an ad in the personal column of *San Francisco* magazine. Similar ads appear in popular publications all over the US and other Western countries. Placed by private "mail-order bride" agencies, the ads are meant to attract single men willing to pay for wives who would resemble the ad's stereotypical depiction of Asian women. The image conjured up by these ads is that of silent, subservient women—beautiful princesses who will fulfill a man's every expectation. It is a dangerous stereotype, one protested by Asian-American groups, feminists, and others. But the agencies persist, supported by men and provided for by Asian women, many of whom respond out of economic desperation.

Most of the approximately 50 existing mail-order bride services have sprung up in the last ten years, ironically coinciding with the rise of the women's movement. An advertisement, such as the one above, is placed in magazines and newspapers by the mail-order agency. Respondents to the ads are sent catalogues filled with the pictures and addresses of women. These agencies obtain the addresses of Asian women by placing advertisements in local Philippine, Malaysian, and Korean newspapers, asking for photographs and biography data in exchange for the chance to go west.

One such successful publication of photos and addresses is *Cherry Blossoms,* which costs $80 for a year's subscription. Men who buy the catalogue can then write to the women of their choice. A correspondence and possibly marriage may ensue. Kelly Pomeroy and her husband John Broussard own Rainbow Ridge, the two-person business that publishes *Cherry Blossoms*, and they estimate that they have been responsible for 2000 marriages since they began publishing in 1974.

In the past, there were "Picture Brides"—mostly Japanese men and women exchanging pictures, resulting in the women coming to California and Hawaii for marriage. But North American, Australian, West German and other European men comprise most of the clientele for current mail-order bride services.

Men's idealization of Asian women may reflect a dissatisfaction with the lack of "traditional" women in the West. A common statement from a client of a mail-order service appeared in the November, 1984 issue of *Woman's Day* magazine. "The American women I dated put more importance on their careers, with marriage taking a back seat," he said. Many men who seek Asian brides seem to be confused, angry, and threatened by the ambiguity of Western relationships. Many want women who will forfeit their careers to take care of the house and children, going out of their way to please their husband. So they turn to Asian women, after seeing the media images of these "traditional" women.

Men who subscribe to the mail-order catalogs are responding to stereotypes of Asian women. On the one hand, they expect these women to be passive, home-oriented ladies-in-waiting. On the other, they want mysterious and erotic harem-esque women.

In addition to subservience, those picked for the catalog also must measure up to a standard of beauty. "It they're attractive, they're in; if they're not, they're out [of the catalog]," Broussard said in *Woman's Day.* Hence, Asian mail-order brides must fit both cultural and sexual stereotypes.

"Not all the men who do this [order a bride by mail] are monsters, of course, but that doesn't excuse what they do—pick brides on the basis of a stereotype: the erotic, man-pleasing geisha girl," said Celia Chong of the Coalition of Asian Sisters Against Sexual Exploitation.

The economic realities for Asian women are extremely gloomy—many Asians come to the US with nothing—and this places women in a vulnerable position if they marry someone who supports them economically. The women who respond to advertisements from mail-order agencies are often educated. They speak English and hold degrees, but have few opportunities for a career in their countries due to the faltering economies of developing nations and the position of women in their societies. Many women respond to these advertisements for economic reasons. But they also look for marriages based on love and respect. When they arrive and have no money, they are beholden to their husbands—who usually expect them to stay at home. Fortunately, not all of these marriages turn out to be void of love and happiness, but chances are slim for a balance of power in these relationships, largely due to cultural stereotypes and the women's economic dependence.

The threat of deportation also affects Asian mail-order brides. If such a marriage is dissolved within two years, the Immigration and Naturalization Service automatically investigates. "These women live in a very precarious situation—afraid of their husbands and afraid of deportation," said Chong. The INS wouldn't deport someone in a bad situation, they say, but the threat is often enough to put down a potential marital rebellion.

Economic intimidation and threats are not the only ways Asian women are made victims of an imbalance of power in these marriages. Many Asian women do not know the laws and legal system in the US well enough to press charges in an abusive situation.

The combination of economic dependency, threats, and ignorance of US legal avenues places Asian women who marry in the US and other Western nations in a potentially hazardous position with little chance for change. Many men specifically interested in marrying Asian women see only stereotypes, rather than the person behind the generalization. Mail-order bride services perpetuate stereotypes, rather than create relationships based on mutual respect between individuals from different continents.

International Women's Week

Why We March

FOR 60 YEARS, INTERNATIONAL Women's Day was celebrated only in socialist countries. But today women's organizations throughout the world mark March 8 on their calendars as a day for celebration, education, and protest.

Ironically, the holiday's origins arise from US labor history. On March 8, 1857, a group of women garment and textile industry workers took to the streets to demonstrate against low wages, a 12-hour work day, unhealthy work conditions, and unequal pay. The protest was broken up by riot police and little reform resulted. Three years later on the same day, the group of women industrialists formed their own union and called for a similar round of reforms. Once again, their ambitions were thwarted.

But on March 8, 1908, several thousand women—many of whom were socialists from the garment industry—held a march centering on the same issues, adding the right to vote to their demands. The march drew international attention and is considered by historians to be a factor in the expansion of the suffrage movement.

Although March 8 was held as the traditional day for working women's protest in the US, it was German socialist and radical feminist Clara Zetkin who proposed that the day be proclaimed International Women's Day. Zetkin asserted that women needed more than the vote and equal pay; they should also demand childcare and education in order to become equal with their male comrades. "Women's activity is difficult. It is laborious, it demands great attention and sacrifice. But this sacrifice will be rewarded and must be made. The working class can achieve its emancipation only if it holds together without distinction of sex," she told the German Socialist Party.

Between 1910 and 1914 women held marches to celebrate their struggles in almost every major European city, organized by the Socialist Parties of the countries. The International Women's Day march of 1917 in then-Tsarist Russia turned into a tumultuous general strike of women workers and, as one witness recounted, "This revolutionary march of working women set light to the great flame of the February revolution, that revolution which was to shatter Tsarism."

Because of the revolutionary and politicized tenor of International Women's Day celebrations, no major celebrations were held in the US until March 1970. Previous to that, some US socialists and feminists would express their solidarity with their European sisters but received little publicity. In 1970 the first marches and events concerning International Women's Day were held in major US cities. In 1984, International Women's Day was incorporated by the US Congress into National Women's History Week. Congresswoman Barbara Boxer introduced the resolution for the week calling for a time to explore women's contributions in "every sphere of the Nation's life."

As the definitions of women's rights and women's emancipation have expanded and changed, so has the purpose of International Women's Day. It has come to mean in the US a time for reflection on the struggles of women—working and non-working, industrialized or Third World, outspoken or silenced—and a time for action on the most immediate of current struggles. In Santa Cruz, the date has traditionally been observed with the annual Take Back the Night March, a women's walk protesting sexual violence and the tyranny of fear that prevents women from doing what they want to do.

—Robyn Leff

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Calandar

Thursday, March 6
Silent Tears, a reader's theater presentation of women's writing, 7pm, Fireside Lounge, Student Union, Cabrillo College.

Saturday, March 8
International Women's Day
"Women's Day in the Park," 12pm, San Lorenzo Park. Bring a picnic lunch.

"Take Back the Night March," 7pm. Gather at the Veteran's Hall on Front Street. Bring your own banners, signs, and candles with a jar. Childcare will be provided.

Matrix News Magazine's 10th Birthday Celebration Dance, 9pm, Veteran's Hall. Tickets: sliding scale from $5.

Friday, March 7
"One Life and the Law—Some Not So Easy Lessons," Justice Arline Pacht, 10am, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, UCSC.

"Women to Women: A Poetry Event," 7pm, Cabrillo College Forum, Room 450. Tickets: $6-8 general, $4 students, seniors, low-income.

Sunday, March 9
Massagathon Benefit at Santa Cruz Women's Health Center. One hour massage, sliding scale $15-25. Call 427-3500 to sign up.

"Lesbian Sexuality and Lifestyle," 2-5pm, UCSC Women's Center. Discussion, Poetry, Slideshow. All women welcome.

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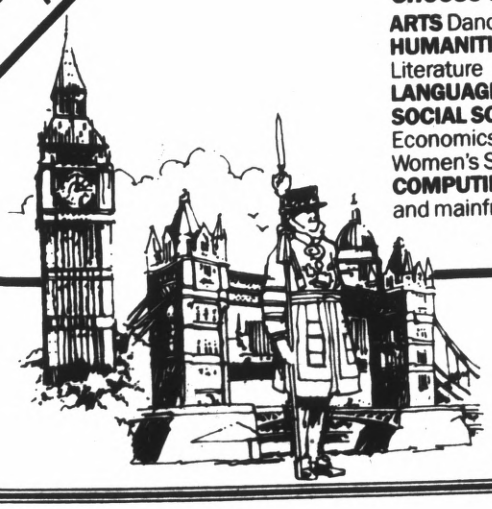

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Northern Irish Prisoners

Armagh's Armageddon

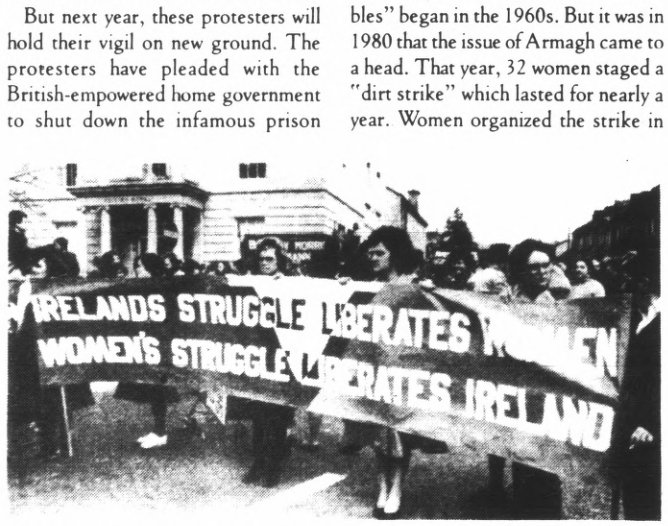
by Robyn Leff

FOR SEVEN YEARS, IRISH and British feminists have observed International Women's Week with a week-long march in front of Armagh prison, a Northern Irish jail where between 25 and 40 Irish Republican women

ANALYSIS

prisoners—women who have fought for an independent Irish republic—have been incarcerated without trial.

But next year, these protesters will hold their vigil on new ground. The protesters have pleaded with the British-empowered home government to shut down the infamous prison where women are reported to be sexually abused and physically intimidated on a daily basis. This month the government announced that they will finally close Armagh. The women will then be moved to Maghaberry Jail, where they will remain controversial—between the two countries and with the British and Irish feminists movements.



The very name Armagh conjures up images of filth and fear.

Armagh prison has long been a symbol of contention for British and Irish feminists. The prison houses women aged 16 to 80 arrested for terrorist crimes and sentenced without trial by jury under the British Emergency Act. For some, the prison has been a constant reminder of the struggles of Irish women, of sexual and emotional violence, and of the oppression of those aspiring to political self-determination and liberation from imperialist governments.

Many feminists, however, are wary of supporting the women in Armagh because of the violent history associated with the Irish Republican struggle. The deaths of British and Irsh men and women as a result of IRA violence have colored the issue with a tense emotionalism. Women speaking out against support of the Armagh prisoners at the Irish National Women's Forum in Dublin asserted the ideology of Republicanism was a "male-defined" ideology and that Irish liberation is a "male-dominated" movement. They also suggested that while the women in Armagh prison insist they are political prisoners in a revolutionary war, many of them have committed violent crimes and feminists should not under any circumstances support violence.

This charged debate has waged since the Northern Ireland "troubles" began in the 1960s. But it was in 1980 that the issue of Armagh came to a head. That year, 32 women staged a "dirt strike" which lasted for nearly a year. Women organized the strike in solidarity with male Republican prisoners in Long Kesh—"The Maze"—prison, and involved the refusal to work or wash, shower, or mop their cells. The women demanded the following concessions: to be treated as political prisoners, to not have to wear uniforms, to organize educational, recreational and visiting facilities, the restoration of parole, the right not to work, and the right to freedom of association between prisoners.

In response to the women's protest, prison officials removed all of the participants' "privileges," including exercise, toilet use, access to mail and the right to have visitors. Prison officials boarded up windows in the women's cells and rationed sanitary towels.

As a result of these provisions, the women on strike lived, ate and slept in cells filled with excrement, urine, and menstrual blood. Many women developed severe urinary and gastrointestinal infections. A prisoner named Rose recalled her experiences in Melanie McFadyean's recent book *Only the Rivers Run Free:* "I'll never forget that I had to put my waste on the wall after they boarded all the windows," Rose said, explaning that women looked for new ways to keep themselves from having to sit in excrement. "I was actually physically sick," Rose continued, "because I didn't realize how you had to steel yourself to do that...Even when you [had] your period you had nothing to change into. When you asked for sanitary towels they just threw them into the cells and because of the strain...mine [came] every two weeks, but I never got enough towels," Rose said. McFadyean believes that this rationing was a unique form of humiliation. "They tried to break the prisoners in an exclusively female way," she suggested.

In 1981 the Armagh women called off the dirt strike because they said they wanted to focus public attention on the hunger strikes of male Republican prisoners in Long Kesh—and also perhaps becuase they were tired, sick, and frustrated. But in the meantime the women had aroused a furious argumentative discourse surrounding their treatment.

"Shall we feminists record that they are inflicting conditions on themselves in case any question of moral dereliction arises against us? The menstrual blood on the wall of Armagh prison smells to high heaven. Shall we turn our noses up?" columnist Nell Carter asked in the Irish *Times* in June, 1980. Her opinion piece blasted feminists who chose to ignore or deplore the dirt strike as a politicized struggle of a patriarchal organization—namely the IRA (Irish Republican Army) or IRSP (Irish Republican Socialist Party). Carter, an outspoken feminist and supporter of Irish self-determination, stated that the real issue at Armagh for feminists was "the right to bodily integrity."

When the dirt strike had ended, Irish and British feminists remained polarized over Armagh. And the issue was far from over. Although women regained use of bathrooms and other "privileges," they continued to be subjected to unjustified strip searches and sexual harassment. Strip searching was introduced at Armagh in 1982 when it was claimed that stolen keys had been found hidden on two young women on their return from a court appearance.

Armagh officials then instituted a policy of strip searching all women who left the prison to make court appearances. In the case of the Armagh women, male guards conducted all the searches. But prisoners "on remand"—those who have yet to receive sentencing—can have their trials drawn out for months, resulting in numerous court appearances. A report released by the London Armagh Group, an organization made up of British feminists and supporters of the Republican cause, stated that in a period of four months a total of 772 strip searches were carried out on an average of 24 women prisoners. Extrapolation of these figures suggests that each woman had been searched an average of 32 times.

Linda Quigley, an 18-year-old sent to Armagh for allegedly participating in violent Republican activities at college, explained the strip search method in a recent issue of *Spare Rib*, a British feminist news magazine. "There is a visual examination of your body, both front and rear. That means they stare at you. They'll run their hands down your calf, the way you would do to a horse," Quigley said. "It's all done to degrade and intimidate," she added. Quigley also told the tale of a woman whose sentencing trial lasted eight months—every day of which the woman had to endure the psychological strain of the strip search.

While some British feminists still questioned the methods and motives of the Republicans, the issue of strip searching elicited a clearer call for feminist protest. The humiliation of women, criminals or not, was not something feminists wished to proliferate. Ivor Brown, a professor at Dublin University, equated the strip searches with the act of rape in an article published in the popular London magazine *City Limits*. "It's a violent act and I think in a sense rapacious," he said. "Most people think of rape as a sexual act: in fact the more you go into studying rape, the more clearly it is revealed as an act of hatred and violence, and strip searching has all the connotations of this."

Loretta Loach, a writer for *Spare Rib* and an active British feminist, agrees with Brown that the strip searching is an issue of violence against women, and she further believes that as such it is an issue that will unite feminists in support of the Armagh women. "Women political prisoners throughout the world have always been subjected to this kind of torture," she pointed out. "The degradation of woman's body is seen as the most basic expression of this, and whilst feminists and purveyors of morality would disagree in analysis, the conclusion is the same." Loach predicted that this unifying conclusion will be "the key to the success of the Armagh campaign."

The British government may be hoping for a reprieve by closing the Armagh prison. The very name itself conjures up images of filth and fear. Yet even without the concrete symbol of the jail building to focus protest, the issues of Armagh will live as long as the struggle for Irish liberation continues. Last year protesters outside Armagh carried signs reading: "Ireland's struggle liberates women; women's struggle liberates Ireland." These assertions are so strong and so frightening that they cannot escape controversy in feminist circles and amongst the Irish and British peoples. Whatever the ultimate conclusions—if indeed any are forthcoming—there is one irrefutable conclusion to be drawn from Armagh: Irish women, whether in jail or on the streets, are a force to be reckoned with.

Photos by JOANNE O'BRIEN

WOMEN'S *clips*

War on Peace

For almost five years a tenacious group of European women has camped outside of the Greenham Common US Air Force Base in England—the site of NATO-supported cruise missiles—to protest the arms race and patriarchal militarism. These women, widely known as the "Greenham women," have endured humiliation, physical attacks, sudden arrests and media degradation as part of the process of their fight for peace. Recently, efforts to squelch the women's peace movement have been stepped up, and violent incidents at Greenham Common have increased both in number and intensity.

One case now particularly controversial is that of peace camper Ann Harrower. Harrower suffered a broken leg when five US Army vehicles escorted by Royal Air Force (RAF) motorcyclists drove through the women's encampment without warning, causing campers to literally run for their lives. Harrower claimed that the vehicle hit her deliberately and accelerated and swerved towards her when the driver sighted her in his path. Upon her recovery, she requested a police investigation of the incident. The Thames Valley Police (TVP) recently released their report exonerating both US and British vehicles, claiming lack of evidence, but the day's real events remain suspect to many.

Further controversy arose this month when the British news magazine *The New Statesman* uncovered a letter from two US lieutenants congratulating the special police group that had driven through the encampment for "another outstanding year." The letter listed specific accomplishments of the group, including "hitting a peacewoman with a vehicle." Despite the new findings, the TVP continues to refuse to prosecute.

In addition to this violent attack, the Greenham women have been persecuted by daily attempts by the district council to evict the women from their holding-ground in front of the base's gates. Arrests have reached an epidemic level, according to British reporter Joan Smith, and as a result the numbers at the Greenham camp are dwindling.

The women persist, however, spurred on by comments like those of US Air Force commander General Charles Donelly, who told reporters that the protesters had been responsible for a 25 percent reduction in the frequency with which the cruise convoys can move outside the base. According to one woman camper, what the women really fear is not the new violence of legal attacks, but invisibility. Citing the lack of news coverage of the Harrower incident and the women's camp, she wondered if the world had forgotten the Greenham women. "We feel that . . . the news media have decided we've gone on too long," she said.

Photos by JOANNE O'BRIEN

Quote of the Week

You who have no work,
speak.
You who have no homes,
speak.
You who have no schools,
speak.
You who have to run like
chickens from the vulture,
speak.
Let us share our problems
so that we can solve them
together.
Women must unite to fight
for these rights.
I open the road for you.
You must go forward.

—Dora Tamana
in *To Honour Women's Day*

Revvin'

Time was when anxious male drivers would vent their frustrations by complaining about "lady drivers" slowing up traffic. Lady *race* driver Lyn St. James's accomplishments should settle forever the issue of whether women can drive. If St. James hit the streets at the speed at which she zooms around the speedway she'd be more likely to get a hefty speeding ticket than draw the rancor of the hurried.

St. James just broke the national speed record for a 10-mile closed course, making her the first woman ever to join the ranks of the elite 200 mph-plus club. She also broke 13 different speed records when she jetted around the Alabama International Speedway in a specially engineered Ford Probe at a speed of 204 mph.

For St. James it was just "an average day's" run. But for aspiring women drivers it was a sign of better things to come. Car racing of all forms was limited exclusively to male participants throughout the 1950s and '60s. It took the gutsy efforts of Shirley Muldowney—a drag racer who broke international records after having been banned from numerous races—to break the ice for women. Today there are still only one or two women drivers of national prominence, but according to a local racing buff, more women are participating in lesser-known kinds of racing; there are numerous accomplished "ice racers"—those who race on icy terrain.

And if women aren't found in the driver's seat, they're often found under the hoods at racing events. Local race officials at Laguna Seca in Monterey confirm that many racers have women in their pit-crews because the best mechanics are often women.

Playing Cupid or Playing God?

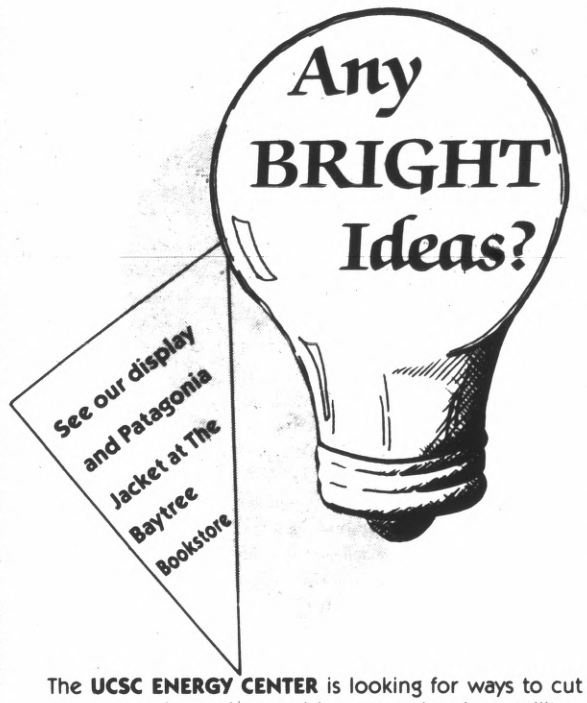
Playing Cupid is no easy job—just ask the government of Singapore. The government there has spent over two years and $240,000 to match up "intellectual" men and women in the hopes of reproducing the supposed cream of the Singapore crop. But so far only 10 couples fixed up by the government's marriage program have walked down the aisle.

The Singapore "Social Development Unit"—as the program is cryptically called—was introduced in 1984 when Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew predicted a dire future for the country if the uneducated and poor outreproduced the college-educated upper classes. In order to solve the problem, Yew called for a program which would encourage young college students to meet prospective mates and provide lucrative incentives for marriage.

Currently, it is estimated that one-third of all Singapore college women have no plans for future marriage. The Singapore Social Development Unit now believes these women should be the primary target of the campaign. "Our priority is with graduates, especially women. If we can just marry off the older girls [sic] and prevent the younger ones from falling into a no-marriage trap, we will have achieved our objectives," said Dr. Eileen Aw, director of the Social Development Unity.

Despite the low success rate of the program so far, Aw said they have no plans to discontinue it. In fact, the government now believes it is more important than ever to expand the program.

—Her Say



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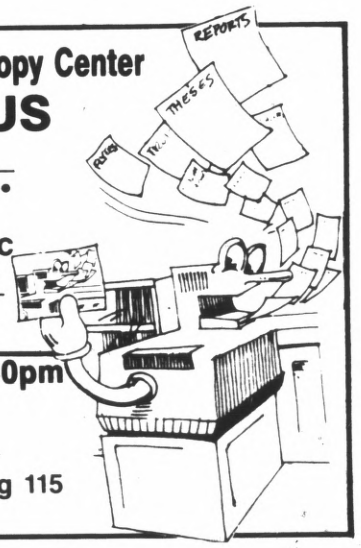

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Prison Arts Project

Art Behind Bars

by Carolyn Jones

AFTER YEARS OF INCARCERATION in the North Block of maximum security Unit B at San Quentin, Charles Turner was accustomed to the bleak, frustrating atmosphere of prison. Having no yard privileges, he spent his time reading and "staring out the window" to pass the daily monotony. Eventually, his reading led to an interest in art. He also drew inspiration from the art works of an inmate down the hall—works that he could view and discuss only while being escorted past the cells on the way to the showers.

To alleviate the desolation surrounding him, Turner himself began drawing with colored pencils. The cost of increasingly sophisticated supplies forced him to sell his work, which he regretted doing, for his paintings gave him a sense of pride and accomplishment. It wasn't until he became involved with the Prison Arts Project, however, that Turner hit his creative stride.

While most prison "rehabilitation" programs have minimal or no effect on prisoners' levels of contentment, the unique, Santa Cruz-based Prison Arts Project seems to be revolutionizing the [illegible]. A division of the William James Association, this non-profit organization sponsors art classes, workshops, and instruction in 11 Northern California prisons (Vacaville, San Quentin, Folsom, Deuel, Soledad, Susanville, Jamestown, Tracy, Lompoc, Frontiers, and the Santa Cruz County Jail). Instructors teach almost every artistic medium in the project—painting, music, writing, drama, photography, and even dance.

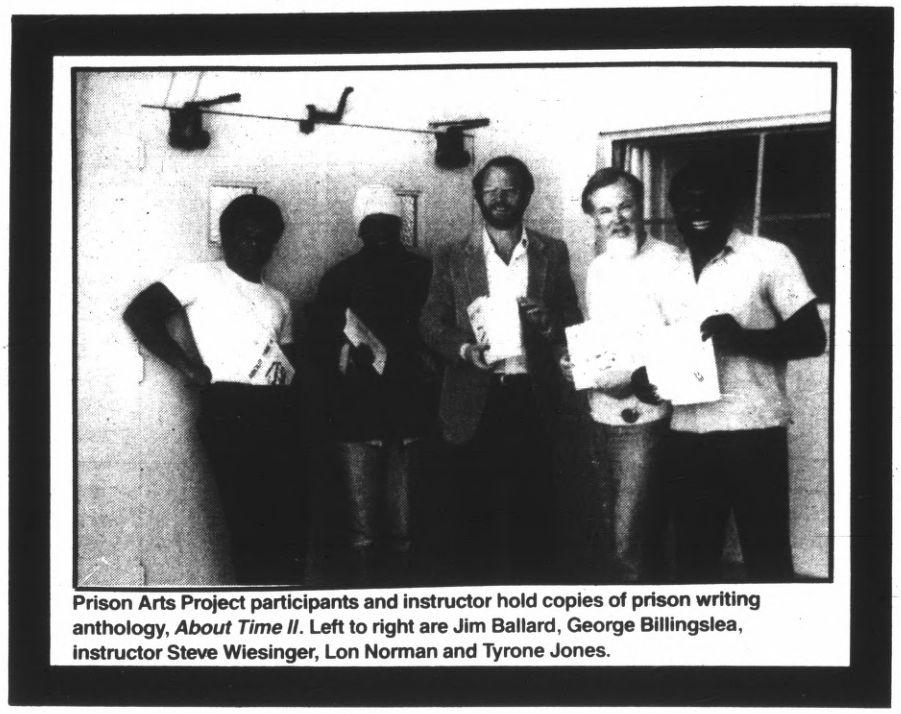
With headquarters on Soquel Avenue, a block off the mall, the Prison Arts Project began at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville in 1977 as a pilot program. Three years later, the state granted the California Department of Corrections additional funds to establish the Arts-in-Corrections program. This grant helped expand the Prison Arts Project and other, related programs. The project contracts artists and teachers from the community around the prison to teach inmates art skills. Last year 24 full-time artists and approximately 20 guest artists led workshops in prisons statewide.

The William James Association pays teachers in the program. In turn, the National Endowment for the Arts, California Department of Corrections, and Santa Cruz County support the Association. Because the project is a non-profit organization, not an official division of the corrections department, teachers are able to "do nothing but teach art. They're not employed by the state, so they're not considered cops or guardians," explained Ellen Davidson, director of the project.

The Prison Arts Project is not the only one of its kind in the state, but it is a seminal one. Sister programs include the Los Angeles Theater Works (LATW), which began in 1974 as the Artists in Prisons Organization. LATW provides prisons with continual, long-term music, theater, dance and visual arts projects. Artsreach, a UCLA Department of the Arts extension, concentrates on bringing performances, tours and workshops to isolated individuals. But unlike the Prison Arts Project, LATW and Artsreach do not work solely with prisoners. They include institutions for the disabled, elderly, socially impaired and children's centers in their broad programming.

According to the Association's statistics, over 7000 inmates in California's prisons participated in the Prison Arts Project last year. Although this number represents a relatively small percentage of the 50,000 prisoners incarcerated in the state, the impact of the project is dramatic and widespead. Combined prison statistics also show a 75-100 percent reduction in disciplinary actions taken against those involved in the program. According to one study, primary benefits include reduced tension between convicts and between convicts and staff. "If any of [the prisoners] had a vent for creativity, maybe they wouldn't be here in the first place," commented one prison official.

"Institutional enrichment" (exhibits, murals, concerts, performances, etcetera), community service, art instruction and good work positions for the inmates also result from the program.



Prison Arts Project participants and instructor hold copies of prison writing anthology, *About Time II*. Left to right are Jim Ballard, George Billingslea, instructor Steve Wiesinger, Lon Norman and Tyrone Jones.

Guards and prison officials remark how notably more relaxed, content, and non-violent project participants are than the other prisoners. "The more inmates involved in the Prison Arts Project, the easier my job gets," said one high-security guard in a PBS documentary.

The personal effects of the project go a lot deeper, however. For most inmates, life in jail is stark, tedious, and often violent. Art classes offer prisoners the opportunity to produce something creative, learn marketable skills, meet people with similar interests, and ultimately to improve self-image. In written evaluations of the program, participants have expressed enthusiasm. "I've finally started to like myself for the first time," one prisoner wrote. A sculpture student remarked, "I've learned to do more things with knives than stab people and fight." Another commented in a video documentary on the project, "This art project has helped me to discipline myself—something I've needed so much before."

Pencil drawing "Ode to George" by inmate Leo Senette.

> One sculpture student in Vacaville Prison remarked, 'I've learned to do more things with knives than stab people and fight.'

Although art classes are voluntary, participants often express skepticism upon entering the program. A prison administrator said in project literature, "a couple of them were real belligerent at first. They thought it was a hoax. They thought they could just walk in and things would produce themselves. But after they got in and found out they could produce things the public will buy, they felt they could create. They have something they have pleasure in doing and this has changed their attitudes and the outlook of life, that they have made something of themselves."

Proof of the artists' success ranges from frequent exhibits and shows—including a huge display at the state capitol—to record albums (Vern McKee and the Hard Times Band recorded a Country & Western album in Vacaville prison). Two anthologies of California prison writing, *About Time* and *About Time II*, have both enjoyed popular and critical success. And one former participant in the project recently designed a cover for *Life* magazine.

Inmates aren't the only ones who benefit from the project, however. Teachers write of their prison stints making them "more compassionate, accepting, caring, versatile and self assuring." One artist wrote, "It's given me more self-discipline and it's affected my art. The images, feelings and personalities [of the prisoners] show up in my painting."

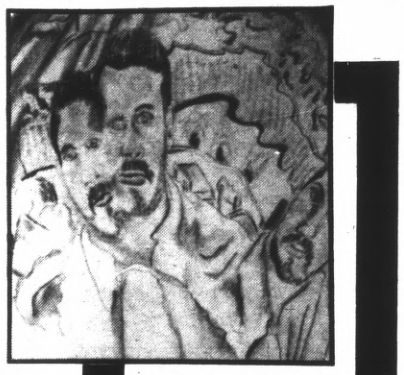
Although the instructors aren't part of the prison bureaucracy, they must nonetheless follow strict guidelines. A rules bulletin from San Quentin prohibits "wearing the color blue or denim, or anything that could resemble denim from a distance"—so as not to be mistaken for prisoners. "Have a whistle with you at all times. Never discuss personal affairs with the inmates. If an inmate writes to you, inform the supervisor immediately. Do not engage in personal transactions with an inmate that could be considered trade or barter," continues the long list of regulations. In a pamphlet on how to deal with convicts, the "DO" list includes: "Be friendly but firm. Show respect. Accept the inmate. Be yourself. Expect hostility." The "DON'T" list reads "Don't be conned, don't probe, don't expect thanks."

Director Davidson, along with one full-time staff person and a UCSC work-study student, runs the project from the Santa Cruz office. She started in 1979 as a monthly bookkeeper, and gradually progressed to the directorship as her responsibilities and interest increased. Eloise Smith, the first executive director of the California Arts Council is referred to as "the Godmother" of the project, and state Senator Henry Mello as "the Godfather" for their continued efforts in support of the program.

Today, Davidson spends about one-third ("too much") of the year travelling around the state visiting different prisons, meeting with staffs, observing classes, writing evaluations, and discussing the program. Teachers and inmates who participate in the program are re-

quired to write evaluations on the project; the changing needs reflected in these statements leads to continual re-evaluating and restructuring of the project. Davidson said the Vacaville prison has "made the biggest renaissance and has the most facilities," rendering it the most active chapter.

The project will celebrate its tenth anniversary next year, but it's only just begun to be accepted as a successful, worthwhile program by prison administrators, conservative legislators and the general public. Dissent has made the last 10 years a "challenge," said Davidson. Prison administrations are reluctant to allow prisoners the degree of freedom the program allows and bureaucratic red tape is often hinders the project.



Pencil drawing by Adame.

Funding has also posed a persistent problem. Because money for the project comes partly from taxpayers, a debate continues as to whether the project is as effective as traditional rehabilitation programs. Ruth Rushen, former director of the Department of Corrections, responded in an interview with project researchers, "If we weigh the money we spend having inmates work with photography, pottery or music (about $400,000 last year) against what it costs to fix broken windows and toilets they tear out, the program pays off."

Larry Brewster, a San Jose State University professor who did a study of the project last year, told *City on a Hill* that "the project was indeed cost effective. In terms of real dollars and qualitative evidence, the indications were strongly in favor of the project. Even the prison officials were impressed. And, by the way, the quality of art was extremely impressive." In his study he wrote, "In the 12 years of program evaluation, I have never experienced a more inspiring program."

Davidson admits while the rewards are great, there are times when all the opposition is discouraging. "My husband tells me that so few people have the opportunity to affect other people's lives in a positive way . . . that I should feel lucky. Just knowing that one or two people's lives are improved makes it all worthwhile." She also maintains that the opposition "keeps the program developing. In order to be acceptable to conservative people, we need constantly to demonstrate the value of the program. Resistance keeps you on your toes."

If it has taken a full 10 years for the Prison Arts Project to be recognized as a legitimate, viable institution, then the next 10 years can only bring more success. "The Prison Arts Project is an oasis of occasional insight in a desert of stupidity and indecency," wrote one prisoner. In the words of Jessica MacKenzie, a Soledad inmate: "Quite simply, it saves lives. It saved mine."

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RECORD ROUND-UP

New Model Army

No Rest for the Wicked
(Capitol): For every valid, innovative band in contemporary music, there are several unoriginal, and altogether valueless bands. New Model Army is one of these. "No Rest for the Wicked" is slickly produced, energetic, well-played, well-packaged, and boring. It's a collection of almost indistinguishable fast-paced, drum-pounding, aggressive guitar anthems with lyrics that are at once pretentious and idiotic.

New Model Army is to bands like U2 and the (old) Clash (who often worked in a similar vein) what Velveeta is to aged Wisconsin cheddar. If you see this album, laugh at its preposterous self-boosting label (*Cutting Edge, Explosive, Potent Array of Combative Guitar-Weaponry, Prepare Yourself!*) and the quote from the Magna Carta on the back. Then put it quickly away—once you take this record out of the package and put it on the turntable, you'll stop laughing.

—George Jarrett

Paul Hardcastle

Paul Hardcastle (Crysalis): Paul Hardcastle claims to be apolitical. This doesn't, however, deter the young British synthesizer soloist from attempting social commentary on his first LP, *Paul Hardcastle*.

Hardcastle involves himself in quite possibly the most superficial musical idiom the recording industry's ever known: techno-funk. Indeed, most of the album sports the light-hearted sounds of Casio rhythm in its purest, most repetitive form—guaranteed to liven the mood before the party starts. Just the stuff to convey the pain of emotionally volatile subjects, right?

"19," the immensely popular single from Hardcastle—it rose to the top of British dance charts—is mindlessly guilty of a contradiction between medium and message. Hardcastle dubs excerpts from a 1982 BBC Vietnam documentary over the backdrop of snappy syntho-simplicity; satisfying our gut-level emotional yearning. *Come on everybody and move your hips to the strains of post-traumatic stress disorder!* Unfortunately, this venture into consciousness-raising becomes cheapened, even distorted, when set in motion to the dance-o-matic beat.

"Just for Money" is equally alluring on a subliminal level. The theatrical intrigue of Sir Laurence Olivier's voice-over (did Michael Jackson and Vincent Price start a trend?) successfully directs our minds away from the song's vagueness. Its musical arrangement remains unimaginative, leading the listener to believe that this may be the theme song for Hardcastle's budding career in the arts.

Perhaps the album design itself best reflects the ambiguous purpose of this mish-mash of standard synth-pop fare and musical editorialism. Three undefined electronic circuit-boards float listlessly through space. A microchip is meekly projected, luminating redness. Could this be Paul himself, a chip off the ol' industrial recording block? Or is this merely more extrinsic imagery?

Hardcastle's producers certainly understand the formula for attaining mass appeal; the success of "19" testifies to that. His music doesn't dare stray from the guidelines of its genre, and his politics aren't "too heavy"—particularly in their trivialized packaging.

I guess all we can do, then, is let Paul Hardcastle be Paul Hardcastle. Let techno-funk be techno-funk. And let the good times roll.

—J. D.

The Waterboys

This Is the Sea
(Island): The Waterboys are a couple of Scottish lads who come from the same musical plateau as The Alarm and Big Country. A folk-influenced brew, their sound is dominated by both acoustic and electric guitars, an armada of wind instruments, and a thumping beat that should be played loud to be enjoyed.

The mind behind it all is Mike Scott. As Robert Smith is to The Cure, Scott is to the Waterboys. He did just about everything but shoot the cover photo on *Sea*. His strong vocals prevail and tie the sounds together; and as the author of all nine tracks on *Sea*, he already deserves to be categorized among Britain's great songwriters.

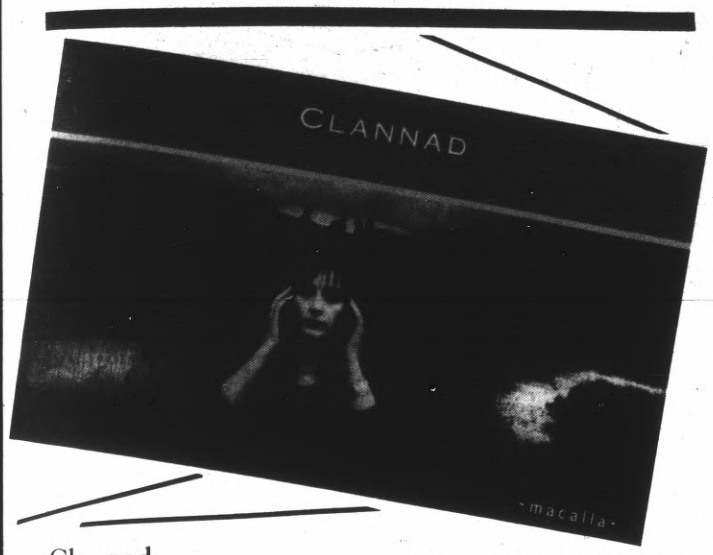
"Don't Bang The Drum," the album's first track, begins with an appropriately dramatic trumpet solo, setting the mood for the charging entry of the remaining instruments. All the songs on this record are very similar; the Waterboys have a distinct but consistent sound. But the different moods the songs convey make *Sea* anything but monotonous.

As the tempo slows on "The Whole of the Moon," Scott gets down spiritually: *I pictured a rainbow/you held it in your hands/I had flashes/but you saw the plan/I wandered out in the world for years/while you just stayed in your room/I saw the crescent/you saw the whole of the moon*. He immediately regains his optimism on "Spirit," though: *Spirit lives when man dies...what spirit is man can be*. The see-saw of beat and emotion carries the album.

The Waterboys turn punk on "Medicine Bow" and "Be My Enemy"—headbangers on any scale—and they get jazzy on "Trumpet." Anthony Twistlethwaite plays the sax. But perhaps the finest gem on *Sea* is "Old England," Scott's vivid portrayal of a deteriorating society.

Good songs, good band. You too should give them a listen.

—Holger Leue



Clannad

Macalla

(RCA): Listening to a heavily produced album can be likened to eating cake for breakfast: sure it's fun, but is it good for you? Such a practice is, needless to say, inadvisable for the maintenance of good health. Similarly, such an album cannot be ingested daily without a comparable after-effect. Clannad's *Macalla* typifies this kind of recording.

To be sure, Clannad utilizes its Irish heritage to challenge the "pop" norm by using folk overtones. Two of the album's 10 tracks, *Caislean Oir* and *Buachaill On Eirne*, are, in fact, sung entirely in Gaelic. Lead singer Maire Ni Bhraonain presents these refreshing compositions with predictable—but lilting—soprano vocals.

Like many rock groups lately, Clannad incorporates jazz chord changes and arrangements into their work. A Jaco Pastorius-influenced bass sound is prevalent throughout *Macalla*, as are recognizably Metheny-esque synthesizer lines. Indeed, it seems that Clannad has here given birth to a transcontinental musical tradition.

If it were not for the cliched, two-handed guitar solos, a vocal appearance by the ever-virtuosic Bono, and consistently heavily-handed reverb, the combinations might have seemed weirdly interesting. As it is, Clannad tries too hard, and it shows.

—Robin Warren

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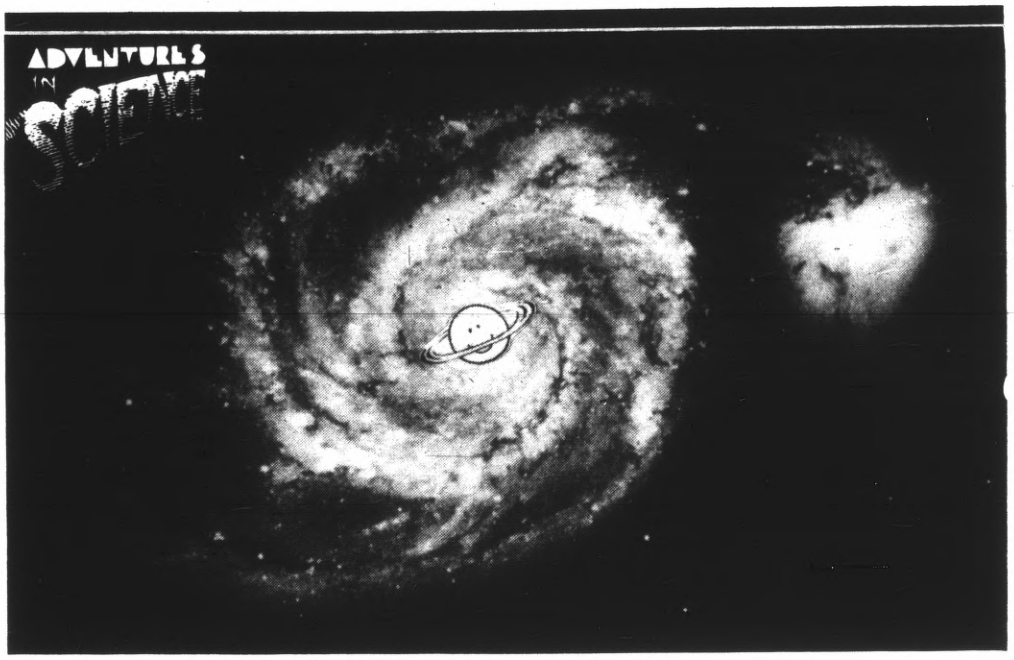

The Universe and All That

by J. Nolan Void

DEAR MR. VOID: FRANKly, I'm perplexed. For years I've been trying to find the answer to a simple question: How Did We Get Here? It seems straightforward enough, yet I keep getting different replies; my minister says we're divinely animated lumps of clay (sorta like Gumby, I guess, only better sculpted and *sans* orange pony companions). My high school science teacher says we descended from ape-like creatures. My dad says we moved from New Jersey.

Seeing as you're Mister Recreational Science and all that, won't you set the record straight?

Signed, Franklyn Hatspoon

Dear Mr. Hatspoon: Glad to oblige. Let's start our mystical journey by going way back—back when everything was Nothing and Nothing wasn't Nothing, that is to say, it was Everything.

In the beginning, every shred of matter in the universe was lumped into one . . . well, lump. This primordial package was about the size of the old clown heads at Jack In The Box drive-thrus. Since things were so densely packed, the molecules that now comprise Alpha Centauri, the island of Sumatra, and your third-grade gym teacher were probably on a first name basis back then. Kind of boggles the mind, doesn't it?

One day, this concoction suddenly exploded—flying apart with all the force and energy of, say, Duke Ellington and his orchestra swinging into a rendition of "Satin Doll." For that reason, scientists have dubbed this cosmological hypothesis the Big Band theory; it will, of course, forever remain a "theory," since no film crew from *Lifestyles of the Massive and Exploding* was on hand to capture the event.

For some reason, matter *likes* being in a lump—at least, most matter promptly began re-establishing itself in smaller lumps, some of which we call "stars," some of which we call "planets," and some of which we call "disgusting hairballs." On the planetary level, a gradual cooling period on Earth led to the formation of a solid surface and an atmosphere, things which most of us now find mighty handy.

Yet the Earth in its infancy was not a hospitable place. The atmosphere teemed with thiamin, riboflavin, and sodium benzoate (added as a preservative). Surging volcanoes spewed out molten lava, which is lava that has shed its feathers.

When things cooled down even more, matter got around to doing what it does best. That's right: making lumps—only these microscopic lumps drew sustenance from light and reproduced asexually. We call these first living creatures bacteria (from the Greek *bac-*, tiny and *teria*, lump).

Things got real interesting when *mutation* was thrown into the mix. A mutant is an organism with an altered genetic structure; many mutants are unviable variations on a theme, but some end up stronger, smarter or with different abilities than their ancestors (for further reading, consult *X-Men* comics). Uni-celled creatures gave way to bi-celled, bi-celled to tri-celled, tri-celled to . . . well, you get the picture.

After a few billion years of this, what do we get? No, not humans—the real crowning creatures of evolution. The dinosaurs (from the Greek *dino-*, big and *saur*, ugly). For millions of years these behemoths ruled the planet, chewing and stomping and just generally being badass.

What caused the dinosaur's demise? A number of theories abound, but the J. Nolan Void hypothesis is this: as everyone who's watched a cheap Japanese movie knows full well, giant reptiles' sole life purpose is to attack Tokyo and ravage the surrounding countryside. Since Tokyo didn't exist three hundred million years ago, the non-radioactive sort had to content themselves with simply ravaging the countryside, a pastime that got stale pretty quickly. You can read more about this in my forthcoming book, *Dinosaurs: Suicide or What?*

After the dinosaurs took up the group activity of Turning Into Petroleum, mammals became heir apparent. These plucky creatures bore their young live, sported tufts of hair and didn't have to be heated by the sun—none of which strikes us as being all that thrilling, but back then it was something to write home about.

More mutations. More millions of years. Soon the latest mammalian rage was a form of controlled falling—rearing up on hind legs and letting gravity pull you along. The mastery of walking left two perfectly good appendages unemployed, so our progenitors took up the slack with stick-throwing, rock throwing, nuclear fission and the like.

I hope that answers your question, Mr. Hatspoon. Personally, I find inspiring the infinite probabilities that have taken us from fetid globule to *Wheel of Fortune*. And if you find it disturbing to believe our eons-long incline from slime to the sublime—if you'd rather believe we were divinely created, or worse yet, that we simply moved here from New Jersey—all I can say is like it or lump it.

J. Nolan Void is the highly-evolved Recreational Science correspondent for City on a Hill.

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ANNOUNCEments

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

ON CAMPUS

WHY WE LIKE TO TALK ABOUT DRUGS. Interested or curious? All are invited for informal open rap on Fridays from 4-6pm in Cowell 219.

HABIT CONTROL GROUP: For those who want to kick a habit, who want to change the balance of power between chemical control and self-control in feeling good, we meet weekly in a structured support group to break unwanted smoking, drinking, or using habits. Come to Rm 146 Student Health Center Tuesday afternoon 4-5:30pm.

THE NEXT WRITING PLACEMENT EXAM will be on March 8, from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1. Pre-enrollment for Writing 1 classes for spring quarter will be March 13 from 9-11am in the Stevenson Dining Hall, and March 14, from 2:30-4:30pm in the Cowell Dining Hall.

UCSC GRADUATE STUDENTS, staff, and faculty: Merrill College is in the process of hiring Residential Preceptors for the 1986-87 academic year. Please contact Mary Alvarez 429-2741, Merrill College Office for an application and job description. Completed applications due on March 17, 1986.

THE STUDENT UNION ASSEMBLY (SUA) is the official voice of the undergraduate students at UCSC. It exists to represent the needs and concerns of students on the University and UC system-wide levels. All interested in presenting an issue or participating in one of the assembly standing committees are encouraged to do so by calling the SUA Chairperson Eric Satzman at 423-0224.

RICKY BLUTHENTHAL, UCSC Student Body President's Council Representative, holds office hours Thursdays from 10:30-12pm at the A-Frame Student Activities Center.

WELCOME to the Ecumenical Christian Fellowship Weekly Celebration. Mondays, Student Health Center, 7pm.

AFRICA WITH CROSSROADS: Information on this summer service project program can be gotten from the Merrill College Field Office, 7B Merrill. Projects involve US students working in a country in Africa, in a community there, in the areas of: community construction, agriculture and farming projects, anthropology, and museum work. Contact Nick Royal, 429-4054.

LAST DAY! March 14 is the last day for continuing graduate and undergraduate students to register for spring quarter. Late fee assessed after March 14. Cashier's Office. March 17 is the last day for graduate students to remove an incomplete from fall quarter. File a validated petition ($10 fee) and the course work at the instructor's office.

INSTRUCTION ENDS MARCH 17.

GENERAL COUNSELING GROUPS Mondays, drop-in group 5-6:30pm, at Oakes 316. Thursdays, 5-7 pm in the Counseling Group Room in the Health Center, 429-2628.

JANEY FISHER is leaving the conference office to go into private business in Scottsdale, AZ. Join us in a good-luck bon voyage, and a bit of friendly reminiscing on March 14, 4-6pm at Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

MEETING ON WOMEN'S ISSUES: Monday, March 10, 12-1:30pm at the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Dale Marshall, Associate Dean of the College of Letters and Science, UC Davis and former chair of the Status of Women at Davis Advisory Committee, will speak on: Women's Concerns—Lessons from UC Davis. For further information call Bonnie MacKenzie, 429-2446.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AWARENESS: A film, *Sex and Power,* will show Friday, March 7, 10am and 1pm, 219 McHenry Library. For more information, call 429-2073.

WINTER '86 CALL FOR CREATIVE WRITING MAJORS: Students interested in petitioning for the Creative Writing major have until Monday, March 10 to submit a writing portfolio. The portfolio should contain a sample of your writing along with a letter detailing your writing interests and experience. The Creative Writing Committee will meet to review portfolios at the end of Winter quarter and will notify students of their decisions by the beginning of spring quarter. Portfolios should be delivered to Page Stegner's mailbox at Porter College.

SUMMER JOB SEARCH! March 6, 4:30-6pm, Hahn Student Services, Rm 125. Sign up in Student Employment Services, 125 Hahn Building.

PEACE CORPS—Are you interested in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, or environmental education? The Peace Corps is now offering stateside training before service to applicants with a BA/BS in any discipline and an expressed interest in these areas. For more information contact Roy at Career Services, 429-2783.

SEVERAL VOLUNTEER/INTERN positions at the Inyo National Forest are available. A recruiter will be on campus April 8, from 8-10am to conduct interviews. Students who can not schedule an interview should send an application to Inyo by March 15, 1986. For a list of available positions, stop by the Career Services Center, 123 Hahn Student Services.

HOW TO APPLY FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL—March 10, 4-5:30pm, Kresge 159.

SUMMER INTERNSHIPS:
NATURAL SCIENCES—Genetech Inc., Bureau of Land Management, Pacific Tropical Botanic Garden Inhalation Toxicology, American Red Cross, Keystone Science School, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago Botanic Garden.
SOCIAL SCIENCES—Pro-Peace, Interlocken, Jewish Vocational Service, Colorado Academy, National Wildlife Federation, Working Assets, Golden Age Nutrition, Overseas Development Council.
ARTS & HUMANITIES—Barn Theatre, Whitney Museum of American Art, International Crane Society, Nation Publishing, National Public Radio, Brunswick Music Theater, National Broadcasting Co. (NBC), Managing the Arts/Fellowship, Dallas Museum of Art, Nation Institute Publishing.
For further information, stop by the Career Services Center or call Linda at 429-2183.

INTERVIEWS FOR SUMMER CAMP JOBS being held on-campus, as follows: March 11, Bar 717 Ranch (Shasta-Trinity N. Forest); March 12, TW Services (Resort, Yellowstone N. Park). Contact Allan Burgis, Student Employment Services, 125 Hahn Bldg. Sign-ups required.

POETRY COMPETITION The Santa Cruz/Monterey Local, National Writers' Union is sponsoring a poetry competition. For information, call the UCSC Literature Board office at 429-4951.

THREE STEVENSON COLLEGE PRECEPTORSHIPS will be available to 1986-87. Applications for interested faculty, staff, and graduate students (who have completed one year of graduate study at Santa Cruz) are available in the Stevenson Provost's Office. FILING DEADLINE IS MARCH 10.

PROGRAM IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY Colloquim Series presents Dr. Alexander Cogan, Smith-Kettlewell Institute of Visual Science, San Francisco, 3/7/86, 3:30pm, 499 Kerr Hall, "Binocular Summation: An Old Controversy, A New Solution."

THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS—Beer and Pretzel Talk Friday March 7, at 4pm, Nat. Sci II Room 349 "Non-linear dymanics of the dripping faucet."

THE BOARD OF STUDIES IN LITERATURE is announcing a new course in Twentieth-century Russian Literature. Students will encounter the works of the greatest Russian writers of the Twentieth century. Different styles, political beliefs, religious heritages and backgrounds are reflected in their work, and all of them have become part of one of the world's greatest literary traditions.

OFF CAMPUS

ATTENTION ALL AFS RETURNEES! Club meeting: Monday, March 10, at 7pm at Sesnon House, Room 1802 Cabrillo College, 6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos. AFS Exchange Week Potluck: Friday, March 14, at 6pm, at Charles E. Merrill Lounge, Merrill College, UCSC. Come meet AFS Exchange Students from Australia, Greenland, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Africa, and West Germany! Bring a main dish or a salad. For more information, call 429-5341,

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS of Santa Cruz County needs volunteers who are willing to bowl in our third annual Bowl For Kids' Sake fundraiser. Sunday, March 9 at Cabrillo Lanes in Watsonville, and Saturday and Sunday, March 15 and 16 at Surf Bowl in Santa Cruz are the dates of the bowlathon. The money raised for Bowl For Kids' Sake stays in the local community and will be used to match some of the more than 100 children waiting to be matched to a Big Brother/Big Sister. For more information call 425-0802.

JIM FOREST, Gen. Sec. of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, is the fourth speaker in the 1986 Lenten Dialogue "The Risk of the Cross" and will be speaking at Garfield Park Christian Church 111 Errett Circle, Santa Cruz at 7pm on March 9. For more information, call Shelley at 423-1626.

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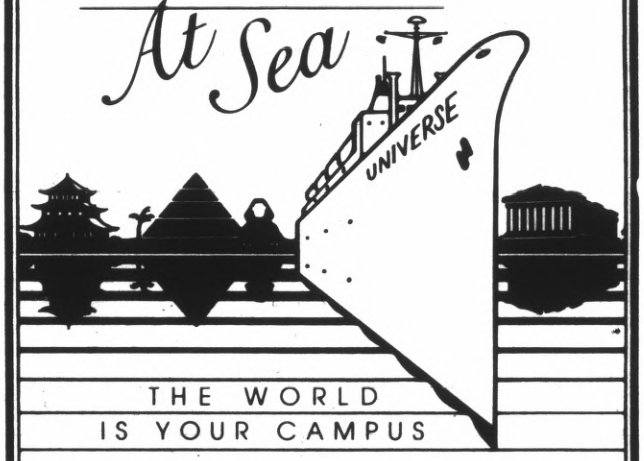

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ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN LOST IN THE FOREST OF ACADEMIA?

As a Christian your presence on campus is for more than your sheepskin ... It is to be a part of your call to the Shepherd.

JESUS SAID: "I am the good shepherd; I know my sheep and my sheep know me -- just as the Father knows me and I know the Father -- and I lay down my life for the sheep. I have other sheep that are not of this sheep pen. I must bring them also. They too will listen to my voice, and there shall be one flock and one shepherd." -- John 10:14-16.

CHRISTIAN LIFE CENTER'S College and Career Class, called Hesed, invites you to join them for worship, teaching and fellowship .. a pasture in the forest of Academia. We meet every Sunday morning from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. at Merrill College's Academic College Building in rooms 102 A & B.

AGAIN JESUS SAYS "I am the gate; whoever enters through me will be saved. He will come in and go out, and find pasture ... I have come that they may have life and have it to the full." -- John 10:9-10.

For more information call 426-7733.

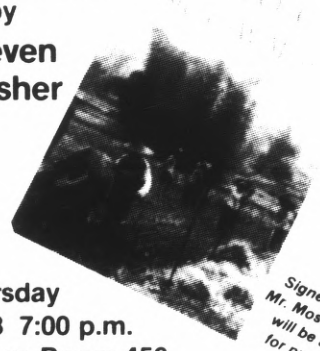
Women In China: From Female Infanticide to Forced Abortion

The Capitola Book Café

Sandy Lydon and the Sino-Siberian Tour 1986

Sponsor a lecture and slide presentation by

Steven Mosher



author of Broken Earth— The Rural Chinese and Journey To Forbidden China

Signed copies of Mr. Mosher's Books will be available for purchase at the lecture.

Thursday
March 13 7:00 p.m.
Cabrillo College Room 456
FREE ADMISSION

Mr. Mosher will discuss and show slides regarding the conditions under which most Chinese live their everyday lives, especially his distressing revelations regarding China's present-day population control program and the burden it places on the women of China.

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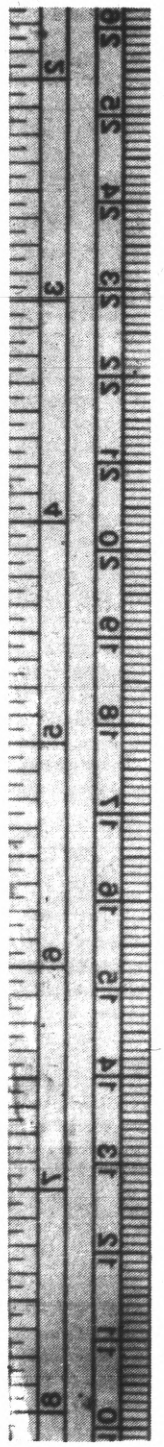

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WAR TAX RESISTANCE WORKSHOPS March 13 and 31 from 7:30 to 9pm for "Intro and How To" at the Resource Center for Nonviolence at 515 Broadway, off Ocean. Contact Deena 423-1626.

CASTING CALL FOR "BRIDGES". Performers of any age, gender, or color are encouraged to audition. Please bring a prepared monologue and wear loose-fitting clothing. AUDITION SCHEDULE: 7-10pm, Tuesday, March 11, and Wednesday, March 12 at the Santa Cruz Co. Actor's Theatre in the Art Center on Center St., downtown Santa Cruz (same building as India Joze). For further information contact: Bruce Lee 462-1603, or Terry Cavanagh 429-1388.

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AUDITIONS for *An Evening of Brecht*, a collection of songs and scenes from the works of Brecht, are: March 12, 6-10pm, March 14, 7-10pm in Performing Arts B-100, behind the P.A. Main Theater, UCSC. Please prepare a two-minute contemporary monologue and a song with sheet music (if possible). Sign up outside the green room at the P.A. theater.

O.W.L.: The Older Women's League will sponsor an all day symposium on "Care Giving" on Saturday, March 8 at Garfield Park Clubhouse. Registration is at 10am. The keynote speaker will be Laurie Shields, co-founder and immediate past president of O.W.L. There will be a $3.00 fee—includes lunch. For more information and reservations call Corrine Reiter 427-1682, Betty Hartley 423-5995 or M.J. Vernier 475-7437.

FRIENDS OUTSIDE jail visitors see male and female inmates in the jails, providing practical assistance by contacting friends, family and social agencies. Volunteer! Training and supervision will be provided. A six month commitment is desired. For more information, call Friends Outside at 423-0554.

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS is looking for applicants between the ages of 18 and 23, not on probation or parole, interested in a year of conservation and emergency work. Women are encouraged to apply. For more information call 1-800-952-5522.

A RECITAL "From B(ach) to C(opland)" by soprano and UCSC student Mona McGorvin with Patricia Barton, piano, Sarah Butterfield, violin, and Shelley Mathewson, oboe. Includes works by: J.S. Bach, Handel, Brahms, Ives, Copland. March 14 at 8pm at the First Congregation Church, 900 High St. Admission is free.

PROVIDING A PIECE OF NEEDED EQUIPMENT to a cancer patient is one of the most important services of the American Cancer Society. We provide this equipment to those in need who have no other means to pay for it. If you are someone in need of equipment, we provide many of the basics to assist you in care of someone with cancer in the home. Included in loan closet are commode, walkers, shower stools, over bed tables, etc. For further information, please call 423-4231 or 688-1749.

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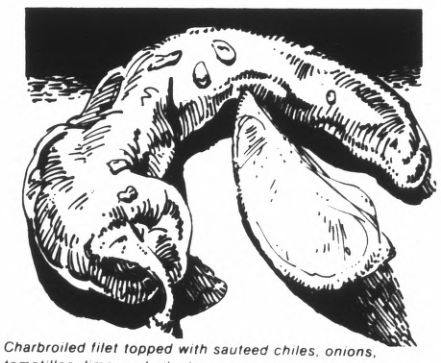

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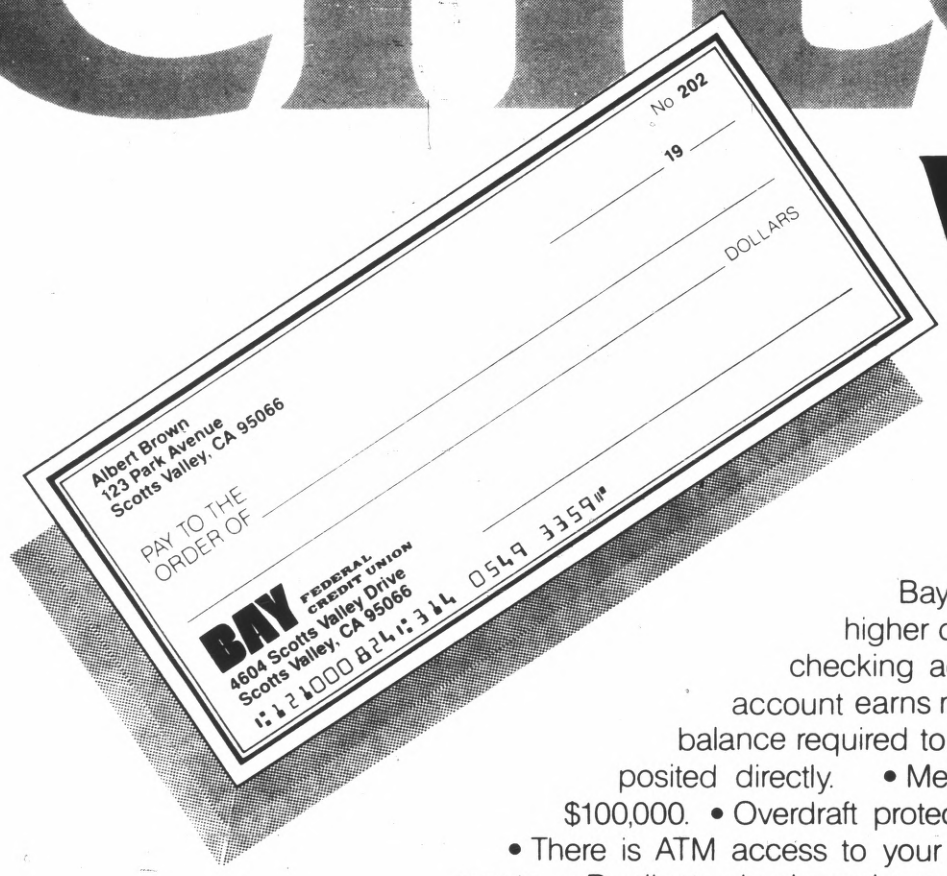

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Financial Institution	Service Charges Per Month	Rate of Interest	Minimum Balance to Waive Charges
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County Bank	$7.00	5.25%	$1,500
Wells Fargo Bank	$6.00	5.25%	$1,000
Bank of America	$3.00+30¢ per check+15¢ per electronic transaction	5.25%	$2,500

Source: Phone survey 2/10/86

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